



Hongkong Daily Press.

ESTABLISHED 1862

Registered as a Newspaper at the General Post Office in the United Kingdom.

When You are Reading

AND THE WORDS PROMISE
ENLIGHTENED AND MISTY
THEN YOU NEED TO CONSULT

N. LAZARUS,
Optician,
12, Queen's Road C.

No. 19,640.

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HONGKONG, SATURDAY, APRIL 28th, 1921.

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號三十月四年十國民華中

Price, \$3 PER MONTH.

INTIMATIONS

JUST LANDED

ALLSOPP'S
BRITISH
PILSENER BEER
BREWED AND BOTTLED AT
BURTON-ON-TRENT.

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MACGREGOR &
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DIAMOND.

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PEAK TRAMWAY CO.

LIMITED.

TIME-TABLE.

WEEK DAYS	
7.00 a.m.	to 8.00 a.m. every 15 minutes
8.00 "	" 11.00 "
8.30 "	" 11.30 "
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SAT. Matinee 5 p.m. "THE MERCHANT OF VENICE"

MON. 25th "SHE STOOPS TO CONQUER"

TUES. 26th "ROMEO AND JULIET"

WED. Matinee "ROMEO AND JULIET"

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THE NEW GOLF BALL.

ST. ANDREWS ALARMED BY ITS
POSSIBILITIES.

[BY FRANK M. CARRUTHERS.]

The St. Andrews Committee are alarmed by the new golf ball which has been fashioned according to the regulations laid down in agreement with America last year. Tests which have been made prove that the small ball is the best that has yet been produced, not only as regards length of flight, but for other qualities. The suggestion is that the committee were misled. It is more probable that the manufacturers were themselves ignorant of the possibilities of the new ball until they set to work to make experiments.

Fortunately, in this case, St. Andrews are not in a habit of doing anything in a hurry, and although the remedy has already been prescribed—we are told that the old Floater of ten years ago must be established as a real standard ball—no change, even if one were desired, could be made this year. Besides, the ball must be thoroughly tried, and the case will only be made out against it if it results in the length of shots being still further increased. Obviously a limit must be set to flight, or courses will need to be extended.

But here is another aspect. We all—professional, scratch man or double figure handicap player—derive satisfaction from the big hit. We glory in it. So if the new ball puts a few yards on to our shots, this will surely count as a general gain. Most of us play golf for amusement, and are the many to suffer for the few who are endowed with abnormal powers? To banish the new ball because Abu Mitchell could hit it 280 yards would be to commit the same folly as the billiards authorities who forbade the anchor cannon because Reece and one or two others could make a break of unpeeped thousands by means of it.

It is true that the tests which have recently been made have produced amazing results, but I am assured that these are not the balls which are going to be supplied to the public this season. They are special balls made by picked experts for advertisement purposes. Moreover, they are totally unsuitable for everyday use. Whatever America may want, we demand a durable ball, one that will survive three or four more rounds. The most popular ball today is the one which has been in the market for a longer life than any other. For this reason it is the cheapest ball on the market, and a great wave of economy is sweeping across every professional will ruefully tell you.

Durability and flight are opposing factors in a ball. The thicker the outer cover, the greater the distance that is lost. If it were possible to turn out a ball without a cover at all it would break all flight records. In these tests the cover has been so much reduced that in one case at least it is only 1-32 of an inch thick. Needless to say, the manufacturers have no intention of putting this ball on the market. It is unlikely, too, that the new ball will be as small as the minimum dimensions allowed. In the course of manufacture a ball is apt to shrink, and the makers will work to a margin which will allow for this. Indeed, I understand that the balls this season will be practically the same as the present. If this is so, St. Andrews will achieve their object, for the "28," unless the cover is made very thin and the core considerably lightened, will not give the same distance as the "31."

In any case we cannot go back to the old Floater. To do so would be to put the game back almost a generation. It was for this very reason that America refused to accept the Floater last year.

WHAT THE BRITISH MINERS WANT.

OUTLINE OF THE SCHEME.

The resolution embodying the demands of the miners which was passed at a national conference of the Miners' Federation of Great Britain, held in London, last month, was in the following terms:—

That this conference enters its most emphatic protest against the callous action of the Government in repudiating its responsibility to the coal industry immediately the condition of the coal trade rendered the control of the industry of no further financial advantage to them, and before any effective scheme for the future control of the industry by the owners and workmen had been established.

At the afternoon sitting the secretary submitted the scheme which had been drafted by the executive as the federation proposals for the future regulation of wages and profits. This provides for:—

A National Wages Board of employers and workers' representatives to regulate the wages and profits of the industry.

The industry to be treated as a single unit.

The wage to each grade of workmen employed to be of uniform amount in whatever district a man may be working and independent of the economic position of the colliery at which he is employed.

The financial assistance of the older and weaker collieries from a pool, in the national interest.

The present wage to be the future standard wage of the industry; all the present percentages to be merged into the standard, and the war and bonus wages of 5s. per day to be added to the standard wage.

The standard wage to be counted as the first charge upon production and be paid before any profit is allowed to the owners.

The owners' minimum profit to be one-tenth of the amount paid in wages, which is about equal to £12,000,000. The remaining income to be divided in the proportions of nine-tenths in wages to the workmen and one-tenth in profits to the owners.

MULTIPLICATION OF UNFIT. METHODS OF PREVENTION.

[BY HAROLD COX.]

A few weeks ago a London magistrate thus addressed the husband of a woman who had been brought before him on a charge of stealing:—

"Yours is a very sad case. It is an appalling thing for the future of this country and the race that people like you and your wife, who both seem to be suffering from every known disease, should grow up, marry, and have children."

The problem here indicated is one that has not yet been sufficiently faced, or even considered at all, by the majority of people. It is true that there is in existence a Eugenic Education Society, possessing many distinguished members, among whom may be mentioned Major Leonard Darwin, the president, Major Inge, Mr. Havelock Ellis, Sir Malcolm Morris, Sir Robert Armstrong Jones, and Sir Archibald Reid. But there are, it is to be feared, not very many people who have ever heard the name of this society, and there are still fewer who know what the name means. Nor has the society itself, so far as can be gathered from its reports of its proceedings, yet reached the stage of formulating any clearly defined proposals for improving the quality of the race by good breeding.

That human beings collectively should so completely ignore this problem is one of the paradoxes of human nature. For centuries men have been engaged in improving the racial qualities of various animals that contribute to the maintenance of the pleasure of mankind. By careful breeding we have succeeded in developing races of sheep and cattle, dogs and horses, pigs and poultry, that are incomparably superior to the types common even as recently as two centuries ago. And the process of improvement is still in progress, and is becoming more and more widespread. Yet while man makes these efforts—some of them very expensive—to improve the racial qualities of other animals by good breeding, he makes no similar effort to improve his own race.

That the two problems are not entirely on parallel lines may be at once admitted. Man is a self-conscious, self-governing creature; it is quite impossible that he should be treated in the same way that he treats his domestic animals. He must be left free, at any rate within very wide limits, to follow his own fancy in the matter of mating, and the community cannot correct individual blunders by sending ill-bred stock to the knacker's yard. No proposals which ignore these essential limitations of the problem are worth considering for a moment. It is, however, worth while to consider whether there cannot be found within the range of these limitations measures capable of producing a real advance.

PASSING-ON DEFECTS.

The most obvious point for consideration is that which indicates in the case above quoted. There are throughout the country very many persons whose minds or bodies are so palpably defective that the community must suffer if they are permitted to produce offspring. Yet up to the present in this country no serious attempt has been made to restrain them so doing, either by force or by persuasion. On the contrary, so far as the community interferes at all, its interference hitherto has been in the direction of helping the feeble-minded to produce as many children as they can. A feeble-minded girl who becomes pregnant need only betake herself to the workhouse. She will there be comfortably housed and clothed and fed. Her confinement will take place under far more convenient conditions than if she had been living at home, the wife of a self-dependent working-man. Her baby will be studiously cared for, and every effort will be made to preserve its life and rear it to maturity. The mother, as soon as she has quite recovered, will take her discharge, and a year later she will probably be back in her same workhouse or in some other, to give birth to another child. The children, if they do not die in infancy, will in time become inmates of homes for the feeble-minded or of lunatic asylums, or if they are not bad enough to be detained they may be turned loose on the world to produce another generation, like to themselves and to their parents.

Similar considerations apply to persons suffering from hereditary diseases, such as consumption or phthisis. At enormous expense the country maintains hospitals and other institutions for treating these diseases. Patients can generally obtain gratuitous or almost gratuitous treatment for an indefinite period. Yet if any such patients recover sufficiently to take their discharge, they are free to have as many children as they choose, and to pass on to the third and fourth generations the racial defects of the parents.

These facts, by themselves indicate a clear line along which progress is possible. If the community at its expense keeps alive and tries to cure individuals suffering from diseases of body and mind which are known to be heritable, it is justified in saving to those individuals that they should not pass on the taint of their blood to another generation.

This argument as an abstract proposition needs no defence. The feeble-minded and the badly diseased cannot have the advantage both ways. If they come to the community for support and help in their afflictions, they must be content to abide by the conditions which the community in turn lays down for its future protection.

But abstract propositions carry us a very little way. We have to consider by what practical means the community can prevent diseases of mind or body from reproducing their kind. In this country, so far, the only proposal made has been that the patient should be permanently detained till death. In very bad cases this of necessity already happens. But there are an enormous number of cases

where the physical or mental condition of the patient would not by itself justify permanent detention, and if all such patients were detained for life, not only would the expense falling upon the community be enormous, but there would be a widespread and justifiable protest against the "curfew" of locking up for their whole lives persons whose liberty, except in one particular, involves no danger to the State. Therefore, the idea of the permanent detention of the unfit must in the majority of cases be dismissed as absolutely out of the question, both on the ground of expense and on the ground of justice.

Happily we are not left resourceless. A practicable method of dealing with the problem has been discovered, and is already in operation in America, which in this matter is far ahead of the Old Country. Quite early in the present century several States began to pass laws providing for the sterilisation of the mentally defective. I have before me a report by the Eugenic Record Office of New York, showing the progress that had been made down to 1914. No fewer than twelve States had then passed laws dealing with this matter, but some of the statutes were so recent that no action had been taken under their authority. Moreover, even in those States where the law had been in operation for some time experience tended to show that in the majority of cases it was not necessary to invoke the compulsory powers conferred by statute. For example, Dr. Hatch, general superintendent of the California State Hospital, reports under date June 21st, 1913:—

"Our plan of proceeding with the work follows an agreement with the Secretary of the State Board of Health and myself, that relatives, where possible, should be consulted, the operation consent obtained from them, and their written consent obtained before the work was performed. In a few rare cases we have operated against the wish of the patients. Many of those operated upon have been discharged and are living at home in comfort. As a general rule all are benefited to some extent by the operation. In some of the vasectomy cases but little improvement in the mental condition is to be noted. We endeavour to keep track of those who are discharged, and receive reports from time to time. We have found no ill effects. No interference has been noted in the marital relations. In our experience there is no State and very much less trouble in the obtaining of consent of relatives at the present time than when we first commenced the work. It is apparent that the public are being educated up to the value of the work."

That there are possibilities of danger to the liberty of the subject in legislation of this character the authors of this report by the Eugenic Record Office fully recognise, and they criticise in detail the statutes of some of the States. There is, however, for all American citizens the protection of the United States constitution, and the report gives a case where a woman subject to epilepsy successfully challenged the law in the courts the applicability of the law to her case. The States of New Jersey to her case. The experience of the United States is, indeed, invaluable not so much as showing the willingness of the legislatures of numerous States to pass compulsory laws—legislatures all over the world are only too willing to impose their authority—but as showing how rapidly the voluntary practice of sterilisation of the unfit is growing. Thus the Eugenic Record Office reports that in numerous States which at the time had no sterilisation laws a considerable number of individuals had been sterilised. For example, the superintendent of the State Home for Feeble-Minded at Winfield, in Kansas, reports:—"Asecuraxation was performed upon fifty-eight inmates, fourteen girls and forty-four boys." Again, in Indiana the superintendent of the State Home for the Feeble-Minded reports:—"The operation was performed upon fifty-eight inmates, fourteen girls and forty-four boys." Again, in Indiana the superintendent of the State Home for the Feeble-Minded reports:—"The operation was performed upon fifty-eight inmates, fourteen girls and forty-four boys."

These extracts are sufficient for the purpose of showing what had been done in America before the war. I am endeavouring to obtain more recent reports. But the experience above recorded is enough for the present. It indicates clearly what can be done. In default of similar action in England the alternatives before us are, as the London magistrate said, appalling. Either we must detain for life and support at the public expense all persons afflicted with hereditary disease of body or mind, or we must look on helplessly while the progeny of the feeble-minded and of the phthisical multiply constantly more, multiplying the members of the race that make sacrifices to preserve from death the unfortunate who are born with hereditary taints upon them; but it is unjust to the self-supporting citizen, and it is gravely injurious to the race, that the unfit should be allowed to increase in numbers, as they certainly will if we neglect the means by which their propagation can be prevented.—Daily Telegraph.

AS A BRITISH PROTECTORATE.

General Robert Lee Bullard (Commander of the First Division of the American Expeditionary Force in France in 1918), now Commander of the Department of the East, told an audience at the Republic Club, in the course of a discussion on disarmament on February 19th, that, owing to her long years of military unpreparedness, the United States during the late war was "brought under a British protectorate." "It was nothing else," declared the General, "the British with their armed forces stood between the United States and the enemy while we were trying to get ready to fight. However, we might be able to get back to the question of disarmament with a cry of 'No.'"

SHANGHAI TRADE.

Messrs. Albert & Co.'s (Ltd.) piece goods market report says:—

Demand has opened out to quite an appreciable extent during the week, the buying for Northern ports to which we referred last week having been supplemented by a moderate trade from the Yangtze and Szechwan. Taking it all round the feeling in the market is brighter than for some weeks past, but the buoyancy in prices which is so badly needed to put this market on its feet again, is still lacking, owing chiefly to the pressure of what is known as "bankrupt cargo" for which buyers can practically name their own prices.

The Manchester market continues on about the same level and telegraphic advices are to the effect that Calcutta has been buying to a fair extent. The future course of prices in Lancashire would appear to depend largely upon the coal situation and upon the scale of wages which will be adopted after the present negotiations are concluded. Whatever the rights and wrongs of the Labour question may be, it is obvious that a sharp reduction in Labour costs is necessary if Lancashire is to recover her trade in this market, at least as far as "Greys" are concerned.

PRIME MINISTER'S REBUKE TO THE DUTCH.

REPLY TO A LABOUR PROTEST ON
REPARATIONS.

In reply to a telegram from the Netherlands Federation of Trade Unions, protesting "with all emphasis" against the reparation conditions imposed by the Allies on Germany, Mr. Lloyd George has telegraphed as follows:—

Mr. Lloyd George is surprised to receive a telegram of protest from the Netherlands Trade Unions. He does not recollect that during the war, when the Imperial German Government was endeavouring to deprive the working classes of France and Belgium of their liberties, the trade unions of Holland made any protest.

Nor does he recollect that they protested against the deportation of Belgian and French workmen to slave labour in Germany. So far as he can make out, their present protest is only calculated to leave upon the working classes, especially of France and Belgium, not merely the costs of the war, but also the immense burden of repairing the damage caused by the war forced upon them by the late German Government.

It is surely just that the authors of the war, whose country has not been ravaged, should bear their fair share of the cost of restoring the countries they have ravaged.

N.Y.K. SEAMEN'S CLUBS IN JAPAN.

The premises of the Seamen's Club, inaugurated by the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, at No. 3, Rund, Yokohama, have been formally opened.

Prior to the death of Baron Kondo, President of the N.Y.K., the sum of ¥3,000,000 was allotted by the Company for the establishment of the Club, which has now a membership of 8,000, of whom 4,500 are officers, deck-hands and engineers, and 3,500 shore employees.

Another Club building is to be opened in Kobe within a year.

A PHILIPPINES FREE PORT.

A recent report by the British Consul-General at Manila shows, in exchange, that the present position of the proposal to make a free zone at the port of Manila is that the question is now, or shortly will be, before the Legislature.

Suggestions vary from a small free port district, where goods could be stored and handled free of duty, unless imported "an extension of the bonded warehouse system), to a large foreign trading zone, similar to that formerly at Hamburg, where sorting, repacking and even manufacturing, could take place, the commodities concerned being exported without duty. Doubtless considerable expense would be involved in the planning and establishment of such a zone, so that even if the project is approved some delay is likely before it can come into operation. It is hoped by the promoters that Manila will thereby become a leading distributing centre for American and foreign trade and an emporium for the Far East. American goods, however, already come in duty free, so the proposed "free port" would not benefit them except in so far as landing, handling and storage charges might be made lower. Moreover, the fact that the nearest point of China is from two to three days' distance is a disadvantage to Manila as compared with Hongkong in relation to the large potential markets of China.

THE VALUE OF GOOD SIGHT

cannot be over-estimated. Sight stands for everything that is valuable or enjoyable in life. You cannot tell if your eyes are right; you may see well yet have defective eyes. If you wish to have your eyes tested, the Refracting Room of The Hongkong Optical Co., successors to Clark & Co., Refracting and Manufacturing Opticians—the most competent optical establishment in South China—located in 53, Queen's Road, Central—is at your service. They have the equipments to test your eyes accurately. Testing the sight and fitting glasses is their specialty.—Advvt.

HONGKONG SCHOOLS SPORTS
A GREAT SUCCESS.

THE SPIRIT OF A SPORTS DAY.

It was apparent at the annual sports meeting of the Hongkong Schools held at the Race Course, yesterday, that those who, realising the important part played by athletics in the development of character, have tried to interest the rising generation of Chinese in sport, are beginning to reap the reward of their labours. To enter the grounds near the Grand Stand and find crowds of schoolboys bearing successful competitors' shoulders high through wildly cheering crowds was to savour the real thing and to realise that human nature is the same all the world over, whether it be in Happy Valley, Hongkong, or on the playing-fields of Eton where, as everyone knows, Waterloo was won. Dr. Teesdale Mackintosh, the Registrar of Hongkong University, who gave away the prizes, drew out the significance of the occasion in a happy little speech which, notwithstanding difficulties inseparable from time and place he delivered with a skill which indicated considerable experience of hostings' oratory. We give the speech, in full, below.

The schools taking part in the sports were:—Queen's College, Diocesan School, St. Joseph's College, Ying Wah College, Wah Yan School, St. Stephen's College, St. Paul's College, Wai Tsai School, Anglo-Indian School, Garrison School and Victorian British School. The Rev. A. J. S. Stearn proved himself an indefatigable organiser; he had the assistance of a Working Committee, which lived up to the first word of its title, consisting of:—Rev. Bro. Alphonsus, Messrs. F. A. Britton, T. S. W. Chan, A. Hughes, S. S. Leung, Lo Kun Um, F. J. De Reme, Tso Chi On, C. E. Thomas, P. Tait, E. G. Stewart, Rev. G. E. S. Updell.

At the prize-giving, Mr. Stearn thanked the donors of prizes, the stewards of the Jockey Club and the Working Committee, and then introduced the Registrar of Hongkong University.

Dr. TEESDALE MACKINTOSH said:—You have done me a very great honour in inviting me to present the trophies at the conclusion of your annual athletic sports and I want to thank you very much indeed. I feel that when you issued your invitation you were not so much inviting me, but rather, the Registrar of the University of Hongkong. If I am right in that idea, your invitation means that you have realised, and have demanded, that there shall be a link between the schools of the Colony and your University—(applause.) I am delighted that you have realised this, and that you have expressed your demand in this practical way, because, if there is one thing above any other that the University wants, it is to get hold of some of you sportsmen. (Applause.) I want—and my dream is—to see the University filled in the future with sportsmen and prize-winners from the Hongkong schools.

You know, a gathering like this is one of the finest sights that we can see, because it is so full of hope for the future of China—(applause.) You have been training—some of you very hard—during the last few months in preparation for these sports. I have watched you, sometimes, along Caine Road out for your mile, and half-mile, and even longer training runs, and I have often wished that sometimes you would extend your run and run into my house at the University where you could obtain some of those refreshments of which I am sure you must have been in need. In any case, I give you the hint for next year. (Laughter.)

Training means hardship; you cannot train without suffering hardship and a good deal of physical discomfort. But the great beauty of sports is that in that training we share our hardships together; we suffer the hardships of training in common sympathy. I know of no better means of making friends, and real friendships than by athletic sports and the preparation for them. If there is one thing we want in the world to-day—in Hongkong and in China—it is this spirit of comradeship, of friendship, which can, I believe, only be obtained through the sporting side of life. (Applause.) We learn to have a great love and enthusiasm for our rival schools, and that is an excellent thing, but I think we learn something even better than that—we learn to have a love which never dies for our school. I would like to look ahead and see, in 20 years' time, what those winning boys are doing that have just won the relay race for St. Joseph's College. (Grew cheering from "St. Joseph's.") I want to ask them what they will be doing in 20 years' time, and

who they will be; and I want the answer to be this: that in 20 years' time they will be every one of them be "old St. Joseph's Boys." (Applause.) And I want to ask those who ran for the other schools, and did not have the luck to win, what they will be doing in 20 years' time, and I want the answer to be that they, too, will say: "We are old Queen's College men." (Applause from Queen's College). "Old Diocesan School men." ("Diocesan" cheers, to adapt a Parliamentary phrase). "Old St. Paul's School men." (Cheers). And I want them to say this: "While we may have been beaten in 1921, in a relay race, nevertheless, our school was, and is, the finest in the world, and it is our school!"

That, gentlemen, is the spirit of a Sports Day, and I know of no place in the world where you can obtain that spirit—except in the trenches in France and elsewhere, during the war, and in your school sports. The trenches and the school sports are the only places which will give you that friendly rivalry, enthusiasm for your school and college, and a spirit of comradeship, which will carry you through life and be a source of never-ending pleasure in the years to come. (Loud applause.)

RESULTS OF THE CONTESTS.

Dr. Mackintosh then distributed the prizes to the successful competitors, amongst whom members of St. Joseph's College were strongly represented. The following was the list:—

Long Jump (Senior Championship).—1, Leung Lau Fun; 2, Peter Y. Peh; 3, Kwok Shu. Distance: 17ft. 5ins.
100 Yards Flat Race (Junior Championship).—1, Ishimatsu; 2, Chung Ying Lai; 3, Adelino Gosano.
100 Yards Flat Race (Senior Championship).—1, S. A. Ramjahn; 2, Chan Kwong; 3, Shek Wing Kwan.
High Jump (Junior Championship).—1, Adelino Gosano; 2, Chung Fook Sing; 3, Wong Chun Sing.

One Mile Bicycle Race (Handicap).—1, Alexander Ignatieff; 2, Lam Wing Hin; 3, Ho Wai.
Half Mile Flat Race (Challenge Cup Open).—1, G. A. Hyder; 2, Julius Holm; 3, Fok Pak Woon.

10 Yards Flat Race (Handicap for Boys 10 and under for British Schools).—1, T. Edwards; 2, E. Howard; 3, William King.

220 Yards Flat Race (Junior Championship).—1, Ishimatsu; 2, Chang Ying Lai; 3, Gosano.
High Jump (Senior Championship).—1, Francis Woo; 2, Shek Wing Kwan; 3, Fung Po Hon. Height: 5ft. 1in.

100 Yards Flat Race (Handicap for Girls under 10).—1, Cecilia Dillon; 2, Doris Hunt; 3, Phyllis Hunt.

100 Yards Flat Race (Handicap for Girls 10 and over).—1, Agnes Dillon; 2, Eileen Bliss; 3, Irene Williams.
120 Yards Hurdle Race (Junior Championship).—1, Chung Kwok Ping; 2, Adelino Gosano; 3, Ishimatsu.

120 Yards Hurdle Race (Senior Championship).—1, Lam Yuk Ying; 2, Hung Hui Chang; 3, Yeung Wing Fai. Time: 17.2 seconds.

50 Yards Flat Race (Handicap). Open to all comers under 7.—1, Horon; 2, Wong Kam Hong; 3, A. R. Safford.
220 Yards Flat Race (Handicap). For boys eligible for British Schools over 10 and under 19.—1, E. T. S. Kimmern; 2, Fred Blackford; 3, H. F. Prew.

100 Yards Flat Race (Handicap). For girls eligible for British Schools. All ages.—1, Agnes Dillon; 2, Irene Williams; 3, Phyllis Hunt.

Quarter Mile (Ellis Kadoorie Challenge Cup). (Senior Championship Event).—1, G. A. Hyder; 2, S. A. Ramjahn; 3, Shek Wing Kwan.

Farlong Flat Race (Handicap). Open to past pupils.—1, B. A. Hyder; 2, D. Laing; 3, Wong Po Man.

Two Miles Bicycle Race (Handicap). Open to Past and Present Pupils.—1, Alexander Ignatieff; 2, F. Gomes; 3, A. Botelho.

Team Race (Senior).—1, St. Joseph's; 2, St. Paul's.
Team Race (Junior).—1, St. Joseph's; 2, Queen's College.

Team Race for boys under 14 (Sen.).—1, St. Joseph's.
Championship Boy (Senior).—S. A. Ramjahn; Junior: Ishimatsu, both of St. Joseph's College.

THE STATE BANK OF NORTH BORNEO.

On March 15th, the State Bank opened its doors for business which will be conducted on lines similar to those adopted by other bankers, says the *B. N. B. Herald*. Branches have been established in Sandakan (head office) and in Jesselton in temporary premises the former at the Treasury and the latter in the building recently occupied by the Postal Authorities. The Sandakan Branch will be under the management of Mr. C. M. Stanhope (late of Barclays, the Anglo South American Bank), Mr. S. W. Matthews. (late Belfast Banking Co.) will act as cashier. The Jesselton branch will be managed by Mr. W. H. Mann (also late of Barclays Bank) who will also be assisted by an experienced cashier, further additions to the staff are being arranged for and it is hoped these gentlemen will shortly take up their duties in North Borneo. Plans have been approved of new and attractive bank buildings on convenient sites for both Sandakan and Jesselton, and these will be erected as soon as the necessary materials are available.

SPORT.
LAWN TENNIS.

Club Championship.—Forster beat A. D. Humphreys, 3-6, 6-3, 6-3, 6-4.
Handicap Singles "B."—Lieut. Larkcom beat W. R. Cornaby, 6-4, 8-6, 8-6.
Open Championship Singles.—Ng Sze Kwong beat Wong Po Keung, 6-3, 6-3, 6-0.
Handicap Singles "A."—Major C. Willson beat G. M. Dodwell, 1-6, 6-4, 8-1.

YACHTING.

V.R.C. OUTING.

The Victoria Recreation Club are having an outing, to-morrow, at Black Boulder Point, where the following races will form the day's programme:—Junior Fours (members), distance, 1 mile; Tub Sculling (all comers), distance, 1 mile; Mosquito Yacht Race (visitors) and Scratch Fours (with lady coxswains), distance 1 mile. There will be a race out for the Mosquito Yachts from the Club, finishing at Black Boulder Point for the Vice-Commodore's Cup.

Preparatory Gun at 10.35 a.m.; starting gun at 10.39 a.m. Tickets—tiffin and tea inclusive—can be had from the Bar on payment of \$1.50 per person up till this evening. For the convenience of members and friends, a launch will leave Murray Pier at 11 a.m. sharp.

V.R.C. ATHLETIC MEETING.

The entries for the V.R.C. Athletic meeting close on Monday at 6 p.m.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.
TO-DAY'S REGATTA.

The closing regatta of the Royal Hongkong Yacht Club is to be held to-day, beginning at two o'clock. A comprehensive programme of sailing events has been arranged, and the rowing programme starts at 3 p.m. In the latter, the contestants include teams from the Victoria Recreation Club and the Canton Rowing Club.

The band of the 2nd Wiltshire Regiment, by permission of Major Law, will be in attendance and, in case the weather should prove unfavourable, arrangements have been made to while away the intervals between the races with dancing. There will be, doubtless, a large attendance of those who, know from past experience that the R.H.K.Y.C. may always be relied upon to do all that is necessary to ensure a thoroughly enjoyable afternoon, no matter what description of weather may arise.

At the end of the day Mrs. Severn has promised to distribute the prizes.

FALSE-BOTTOMED TRUNK.

TRAVELLER'S CONTRABAND.

That a trunk may have a false bottom for a legitimate reason was submitted by a Chinese from the United States who was summoned at the Magistracy before Mr. R. E. Lindsell, yesterday, for unlawful possession of 500 rounds of ammunition, one revolver and a "Mauser" magazine, which were found in the false bottom of his trunk on the s.s. *Sunning*.

A Revenue Officer said that the defendant volunteered the statement that the arms and ammunition were in the false bottom of the trunk.

Mr. A. H. Crow, who appeared for the defence, said that the defendant was a bona fide traveller. As to the statement of the prosecution that the contraband was concealed in saw dust, Mr. Crow explained that this was to prevent rust and keep the ammunition from being scattered about. The false bottom was not intended to deceive the police but merely to separate clothing from the saw dust.

Taking into consideration the fact that the defendant had made a voluntary confession, the Magistrate decided to treat him leniently, and imposed a fine of \$25. The defendant could have the contraband after three months on production of a permit.

THE TERRORS OF WAR.

Speaking at the Finbury Town Hall in support of the League of Nations, recently, Lieut. General Hubert Gough said that whatever might be urged against the League it contained the germs of great fruits. It stood for such aspirations as the brotherhood of man, international justice, and fair play, and if those were brought about they would lead to peace and prosperity, and the avoidance of the terrible losses and misery consequent upon the war. "Modern war has become so destructive, not only to life, but also to wealth," he added, "that another great war will leave the world in ruin, victor and vanquished alike, without food, machinery, or tools, in such misery and penury that the people would sink back into barbarism."

JAPAN'S SHIPBUILDING INDUSTRY.

THE QUESTION OF RESTRICTING NAVAL ARMAMENTS.

Japan should spare no effort to reduce her armaments if this is truly an essential to international peace. But before Japan joins in the move for reduction a thorough investigation must be made to determine whether restriction of armaments is truly in accord with the best interests of the nation. We cannot move too carefully in dealing with such a delicate question as this, in which the industrial activity of the country is involved. Furthermore, the practicability of the move for reduction of armaments is highly dubious. In case disarmament becomes a *fait accompli*, it will most seriously affect the local shipbuilding industry, and we cannot escape the consequences."

This was the farewell message delivered by Mr. Kojima Matsukata, president of the Kawasaki Dockyard Company of Kobe, to 30,000 of his employees just before his departure for America and Europe. Mr. Matsukata said:

"With a view of making an investigation into the world's economic conditions, I will leave Japan for America then to Europe. I very much regret to do so when there is no knowing what the present unsettled economic conditions will be in this country. On my leaving I wish to call your attention to the fact that good progress has been made since our firm adopted an eight-hour system early this year. While we are the pioneer of the new system in this country, the matter deserves your closest attention for whether we shall be successful or not has much to do with the future labour situation in this country."

"It is often pointed out by the foreign observers that the generally inferior economic condition in this country is chiefly due to the low standard of the labour education. Many people who are interested in the labour problem are now carefully watching us. When President Harding was formally installed last month, while recalling the great responsibility of the United States people, he demanded full co-operation of his 100,000,000 fellow citizens. This sentiment is essential even between the employers and employees of a firm or a shipyard for without full co-operation success is doubtful in any enterprise."

"We call the present age 'the steel century' and how much the steel industry has to do with the prosperity of a nation was fully demonstrated in the Great War. Therefore, a powerful steel industry will have a vital significance for the future prosperity of all nations. Your responsibility is a heavy one."

There are indications pointing to a further prolongation of the present economic depression. Besides working faithfully, it is necessary for you to think about how to increase efficiency in your daily work. Thrift of time and materials is especially needed in this time of international depression."

When Mr. T. Kagawa, well-known social worker in Kobe, recently conducted an investigation of the living of the workmen of the Mitsubishi and Kawasaki Dockyards, he came to a conclusion that workman of a foreman's rank in either dockyard obtains a monthly wage of about ¥150, a common workman ¥90 the minimum being ¥70. Mr. Kagawa says that none of them attempt to save a portion of their wages. This is most deplorable, if this investigation is in any way dependable."

SON OF MARQUIS MATSUKATA.

Mr. Matsukata is a son of Marquis Matsukata, one of the Genro or three Elder Statesmen of Japan. During the World War he spent most of his time in Europe and disposed of steamers worth approximately ¥200,000 to the Allied countries. He holds many paintings and other art collections, roughly valued at ¥5,000,000, and is now preparing to erect a public art gallery in Tokyo to house them.—*Japan Advertiser*.

THE SHIPPING OUTLOOK IN JAPAN.

THE N.Y.K. PRESIDENT'S VIEWS.

"In the autumn of last year," says Mr. Toru Ishii, managing director of the Nippon Yusen Kaisha, I believed, in spite of much pessimism then current, that the shipping situation would take a decided turn for the better in April or May of this year. Six months have elapsed since that time, and I now regret to say that only a small portion of my prediction has come true.

"I am now a pessimist regarding the future of the shipping situation. It is true that during the last six months there have sometimes been signs of increased activity, but when the situation is taken as a whole, the present conditions permit no optimism. Imports have somewhat increased, but this is due principally to the easiness of money at home and partly to the decline in the value of silver and the condition of exchange. Though we have little cargo on our outward voyage, we have some cargo on the return. This may be some consolation, but it is not enough to justify optimism."

Not only for the general economic interests but for shipping it is necessary to increase exports. Mr. Inoue, Governor of the Bank of Japan, sounded a timely note of warning when some time ago he urged the necessity of making special efforts to increase exports. When that warning was made there was some animation in export circles for a time, but the situation is now as quiet as ever. This seems inevitable in the present state of affairs. The cost of production in this country is too high. Wages are too high, and the price of materials is too high. It may even be said that for that reason there is almost no exportable commodity in this country. Then it is not natural that the export trade should be depressed."

"It seems clear that the trade can only be encouraged by lowering the cost of production. And there can be no recovery of the financial market unless there is an improvement in the export trade."

LANE, CRAWFORD'S
MEN'S SECTIONSUMMER WEIGHT
PYJAMAS

MERCERED COTTON \$8.50
IN SMART COLOURINGS.

LIGHT WEIGHT UNION \$8.00
IN FANCY STRIPES.

TROPICAL "VIVELLA" \$14.50
WITH OR WITHOUT COLLAR.

ALSO A LARGE SELECTION IN
"AERTEX" "COTELLA" "AZA"
"CLYDELLA," ETC.

The Materials used in the making of these garments have been chosen for the softness of finish ensuring that comfort in wear so necessary to the ideal sleeping suit.

SMART DESIGNS IN

BATH ROBES

\$8.50 to \$27.50

NAVY ONE PIECE

BATHING SUITS

TRIMMED WHITE OR SCARLET
\$3.50 per suit.



LANE, CRAWFORD & CO.

SHERWOOD'S RYSTOLITE

THE IDEAL ENGLISH ENAMEL

Sold in quarts, 1 and 1 gallon tins

THE ENAMEL THAT WON'T TURN YELLOW.

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HONGKONG.

Tel. 1741.

97

NEW MUSIC

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NAUGHTY WALTZ

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SPECIALITIES!

"AERTEX" CELLULAR IN COTTON AND LISLE.

We have also a complete stock of
"MORLEY'S" UNDERWEAR in
INDIA GAUZE, "FLEXINET",
SILK and WOOL and PURE WOOL.

WE INVITE INSPECTION.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS

PEAK CLUB.

NOTICE TO MEMBERS AND SUBSCRIBERS.

A GRAND CONCERT will be given by M. & MME. PAOLI-DONZELLA.

THURSDAY, APRIL 28th, at 9.15 P.M.

UNDER the distinguished Patronage of H.E. THE OFFICER ADMINISTERING THE GOVERNMENT, H.E. Major General Sir G. M. KIRKPATRICK, K.C.M.G., K.C.S.I., and H.E. REAR ADMIRAL General for France, Tickets \$3 each to be obtained from the No. 1 Box.

FOR SALE.

BRUNSWICK STANDARD ICE MAKING PLANT.

Capacity—4 tons per 24 hours.
No. of Ice Cases—25.
Weight of Block 150 lbs., size 8" x 15" x 42".
Compressor Pulley—40" dia., 8" face.
Speed—160 R.P.M.
Atmospheric Ammonia Condenser—12 pipes.
19 ft. long. Complete with Ice Tank and Accessories.

One 20 B.H.P. Motor to provide power for above plant.
Further details and specification may be obtained from—

AGUEL REISS & CO.
No. 3, Queen's Buildings, Hongkong.
Hongkong, April 22nd, 1921.

STEAMER FOR SALE.

UNDER instructions received from THE MINISTRY OF SHIPPING, LONDON, Officers are invited for the purchase of the following Ex-Enemy Steamer

Name of Steamer	Tonnage	Year Built
RANS	790	1908

Terms of Sale and full particulars may be ascertained on application to and permits for inspection will be issued by Messrs. BOUTREAU & Co., Singapore; Messrs. BOUTREAU Brothers & Co., Ltd., Hongkong; Messrs. MACKINNON & Mackenzie & Co., Hongkong; and the undersigned.

SEALED TENDERS should be lodged with MACKINNON & MACKENZIE & CO., Calcutta. The Tenders which must be in Sterling, will be opened at Calcutta on FRIDAY, 17th JUNE, 1921, and must be valid for 14 days after that date.

MACKINNON & MACKENZIE & CO.
16, Strand Road, CALCUTTA.



NOTICE.

IT IS NOTIFIED for information that a CASE OF RABIES has occurred within the Eastern District of the City of Victoria.

All dog owners are advised to exercise strict supervision over their dogs, and to keep them on leash in public places.

The Police have orders to enforce strictly the provisions of Section 18 of the Summary Offences Ordinance, viz—

18.—(1) It shall be lawful for any police constable to destroy any dog or animal reasonably suspected to be in a rabid state, or which has been bitten by any dog or animal reasonably suspected to be in a rabid state.

(2) The owner of any such dog or animal who permits the same to go at large, after having information or reasonable ground for believing it to be in a rabid state, or to have been bitten by a dog or other animal in a rabid state shall be liable to a fine not exceeding two hundred and fifty dollars or to imprisonment for any term not exceeding three months.

(3) It shall be lawful for any police constable to destroy any dog which is found straying or wandering about during the day-time without any owner and not wearing either a collar with the name and residence of the owner inscribed thereon or a current License Badge; and any such constable is hereby further authorized to destroy any dog which is found straying or wandering about between the hours of 10 P.M. and 5 A.M.

T. H. KING,
Acting Captain Superintendent of Police,
Hongkong, April 16th 1921.

SEAMEN'S INSTITUTE

21, PRATA EAST, HONGKONG.

FOR the use of all Men of the Mercantile Marine and H.M. Navy.
Reading and Writing Rooms, Billiard Room, Officers' Room, G.E.O.'s Room, Restaurant, Concert Hall, Church.
Private Cabins and beds in Dormitories.
Motor Launch "Dawson."

NOW ON SALE.

"DIRECTORY & CHRONICLE"

CHINA, JAPAN, STRAITS SETTLEMENTS, INDO-CHINA, PHILIPPINES, Etc.

for 1921

18th ANNUAL EDITION

1,500 PAGES 14 MAPS

SPECIAL NEW MAP OF HONGKONG AND THE NEW TERRITORIES

Price \$12

Abridged Edition \$3

INTIMATIONS

NOTICE.

WE have this Day been appointed AGENTS for the EXPLORES LIAM-THY ASSURANCE CORPORATION, LIMITED, ARNHOLD BROTHERS & CO., LTD. Hongkong, April 19th, 1921.

ROYAL HONGKONG YACHT CLUB.

THE CLOSING CRUISE and ROWING REGATTA will be held at the Club House, North Point, on SATURDAY, 23rd April, 1921.
The Commodore and Committee will be at Home to Members and friends from 2.30 P.M.

H. S. ROUSE,
Hon. Sec. Sailing Committee.
Hongkong, 16th April, 1921.

HONGKONG JOCKEY CLUB.

THE SECOND GYMKTANA is fixed for SATURDAY, MAY 7th 1921. Draft Programmes and Entry Forms may be obtained at Race Course, Hongkong Club, and Causeway Bay Stables.
Entries close WEDNESDAY, APRIL 27th 1921.

DOG, CAT & POULTRY SHOW.

OWING to the presence of Rabies in the Colony the SHOW IS UNAVOIDABLY CANCELLED.
Entrance fees already paid will be returned on application to—

E. L. FROST,
Hon. Secretary,
c/o THE H. EX. TELEGRAPH CO.

WM. POWELL LTD.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that the TWENTIETH ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING OF SHAREHOLDERS in the above Company will be held at the Company's Offices on TUESDAY, APRIL 26th at 12 o'clock Noon, for the purpose of receiving the Report of the Directors, and Statement of Accounts to the 25th February, 1921.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 19th April to the 25th April, 1921, both days inclusive.
By Order of the Board of Directors,
H. O. HOLT,
Secretary.

Hongkong, April 16th, 1921.



PUBLIC AUCTION.

THE Undersigned have received instructions to sell by Public Auction, (For Account of the Concerned),

On WEDNESDAY, the 27th April, 1921, at 11 A.M., at their Sales Room, No. 8, Des Voeux Road, Corner of Lee House Street,

7,000 LBS. PORK.
771 LBS. CELERY SEED.

Sound condition.
Terms—Cash.
HUGHES & HOUGH,
Auctioneers.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM JAPAN.

THE Steamship

"KWAISANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the Godowns and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th Apr., will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 21st, 1921.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

OCEAN STEAM SHIP COMPANY, LTD.

AND CHINA MUTUAL STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LTD.

CONSIGNEES per Company's Steamer

"DEMODOCUS"

are hereby notified that the Cargo will be discharged at Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, where it will be at Consignee's risk. The Cargo will be ready for delivery from Godown on and after April 26th.

Optional cargo will be landed, unless notice has been given prior to steamer's arrival.
All broken, chafed, and damaged goods are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined on any Tuesdays and Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the steamer's Godown, and all goods remaining undelivered after April 26th, will be subject to rent.
All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the undersigned on or before May 11th, or they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected.
BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE,
Agents.

Hongkong, April 20th, 1921.

PREPAID "WANTED" ADVERTISEMENTS.

Letters are lying at this Office for
Bore P. Q. AD. AP. AW. BF. BG.
BR. BV. KX. KY. LK.

WANTED—In large Commercial Office EUROPEAN YOUTH age about 17 years. Apply by letter to Box LM, c/o Daily Press Office.

TO LET—Within comfortable distance of Town, for a Gentleman (or two friends), Board Residence in Englishman's House. Quiet healthy position, excellent surroundings, Boating, Bathing, fishing, Box. (50)

FOR SALE.

FIVE-ROOMED BUNGALOW, Peak District, Tennis Court, Kitchen Garden. Early possession.
Apply to—

Box No. 583,
Care of Daily Press Office.

FOR SALE.

MERCER TOURING CAR—7 Seater. Complete with all accessories, including two spare wheels and one spare tyre.
Apply to—

LINSTEAD & DAVIS,
Alexandra Buildings.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

AMERICAN AND MANCHURIAN LINE.

FROM NEW YORK.

THE Steamship

"KAZENGA"

having arrived, Consignees of Cargo are informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra-hazardous Godowns of Holt's Wharf, Kowloon, whence delivery may be obtained.

No Claims will be admitted after the Goods have left the Godown, and all Goods remaining undelivered after April 26th, will be subject to rent.

All Claims against the Steamer must be presented to the Undersigned on or before 2nd May, 1921, or they will not be recognized.

All broken, chafed and damaged Goods are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined on any Tuesdays or Fridays between the hours of 10.45 A.M. and Noon within the free storage period of one week.

No Fire Insurance has been effected.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by THE BANK LINE, LTD., General Agents.

Hongkong, April 18th, 1921.

INDO-CHINA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM CALCUTTA, PENANG AND SINGAPORE.

THE Steamship

"KUMSANG"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by April 26th, will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed, and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns, where they will be examined. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 10 days of arrival, otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., General Managers.

Hongkong, April 19th, 1921.

"GLEN" LINE OF STEAMERS, LTD.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

FROM UNITED KINGDOM, GENOA, COLOMBO AND STRAITS.

THE Steamship

"GLENIFFER"

having arrived from the above ports, Consignees of Cargo by her are hereby informed that all Goods are being landed at their risk into the hazardous and/or extra hazardous Godowns of the Hongkong and Kowloon Wharf and Godown Company, Limited, whence, and/or from the wharves, delivery may be obtained.

Goods not cleared by the 27th April, 1921, at 5 P.M. will be subject to rent.
All broken, chafed and damaged packages are to be left in the Godowns where they will be examined by Messrs. Goddard & Douglas, on 27th April, 1921, at 10 A.M. Claims against the steamer must be presented within 30 days of arrival otherwise they will not be recognized.

No Fire Insurance will be effected by us in any case whatever.
Bills of Lading will be countersigned by JARDINE, MATHESON & Co., Ltd., Agents.

Hongkong, April 20th, 1921.

PUBLISHED TO-DAY.

HONGKONG WEEKLY PRESS.

CONTAINING ALL THE WEEKS LOCAL NEWS.

The Paper to read Home.

INTIMATION

WATSON'S

DRY GINGER-ALE

FRAGRANT,

AROMATIC,

DRY.

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has helped to give this drink the

popularity it so well deserves.

Pints, \$1.25 per dozen.

Splits 80 cts.

A. S. WATSON & CO., LTD.

AERATED WATER MANUFACTURERS.

DEATH.

POSD.—At Shanghai, on April 16th, ALBERT VICTOR POSD, 2nd officer China Navigation Co., Ltd., aged 24 years.

HONGKONG OFFICE: 10, DES VOUEX RD., C. LONDON OFFICE: 151, FLEET STREET, E.C.

The Daily Press.

HONGKONG, APRIL 23RD, 1921.

THE STAMP DUTIES.

The meeting of members of the Hongkong General Chamber of Commerce to consider the proposals contained in the Bill now before the Legislative Council to increase many of the existing Stamp duties and to impose certain new duties has given the Government many things to think about before next Monday, when the Bill again comes before the Council for second reading.

Some very useful criticism was offered on several provisions of the Bill and eleven resolutions were adopted for communication to the Government. The view of the Chamber of Commerce, as expressed by the Chairman of the meeting, is that the proposed legislation is in many respects "exaggerated and harmful," and that some of its provisions would necessarily have a tendency to drive business away from the Colony, and might conceivably—at least in time—have the effect of reducing revenue instead of increasing it.

These, of course, are consequences which neither the Government nor the impartial committee which has been advising them on the proposals contained in the Bill, have either contemplated or desired, and between now and Monday next, we have no doubt, these views and whatever arguments have been advanced in their support will receive most careful consideration at the hands of the Government.

Mr. EDKINS (of Messrs. BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE), who was the principal speaker at the meeting, while recognising that the Government must have more revenue, expressed the opinion that it had chosen neither the happiest time nor appropriate means for securing it under this Stamp Ordinance. Unfortunately the Government has had no choice of time, but whether

the means chosen are the most appropriate is a legitimate subject for discussion. What alternative means are possible? It is rather too late, for the purposes of the present Budget, to raise the question of loans for public works. It is a suggestion which has been made many times before, both in the Council and out of it, but more than one Governor of the Colony has expressed his disapproval of that policy and even representatives of the Chamber of Commerce have been known to applaud the Government for disregarding the advice that the Chamber is now tendering. If we are not mistaken, the policy of paying for all expenditure out of current revenue is dictated by the Imperial Government. In any case the approval of the Secretary of State would be required for raising a loan, short or long, and it is too much to hope, even in the most favourable circumstances, that approval would be obtained within the time covered by the present Budget.

The Government has to raise sufficient revenue from some source or other to cover the expenditure which it cannot avoid in the present year, and there is no alternative to new Stamp duties in sight. That, however, does not exclude the possibility of the elimination of any one of the proposals the Bill contains. The Chamber's first resolution practically asks for the elimination of the proposed Stamp duty on agreements for the sale of goods because it is without precedent in any part of the British Empire, and will "oppressively and unduly hamper the conduct of business in this Colony."

The proposed taxation on policies of marine insurance is condemned as being far greater than the business can successfully contend with and as likely to drive business away from the Colony. The same is said of the duty on charter parties. We confess we do not understand the objection which is made to the proposed increase of stamp duty on land transactions. It is said that these duties "will constitute an excessive burden on the important resource of this Colony."

Most people seem to regard them as legitimate taxation of profits made in land speculation. Crown land is the only "important resource" in land that the Colony would appear to have, and if the effect of the duties on the sale of land belonging to the Crown should result in depreciating its sale value to an extent corresponding with the increase in the duties, we do not see that the Government, or the Colony stands to lose anything. What is lost on the sale is made up in stamp duty. No body explained at the meeting how these particular duties would operate as an excessive burden on an "important resource of the Colony." It was not mentioned by Mr. EDKINS as one of the "outstanding objections" to the Bill which had occurred to him. The CHAIRMAN himself said nothing on this resolution when putting it to the meeting, nor was anything said on the subject by the seconder, Mr. A. M. BOWEN SMITH (of Messrs. DAVID SASSOON & Co.), who is a comparatively new arrival in the Colony.

If, as is generally supposed, the purpose of this provision is to get for the public revenue a contribution from the profits made by land speculations in this Colony, it has the appearance of being one of the few redeeming features of the new Bill. If it is possible to represent this in any other light it is to be regretted that no one took the trouble to do so at the meeting on Thursday. The Stock Exchange has naturally been concerned, not to say alarmed, over the provisions of the Bill with regard to share transfers, especially the penalising of blank transfers, in which respect the Bill is described in the resolution passed at the Chamber of Commerce meeting as "unworkable."

It is evident from what is said in the "Objects and Reasons" of the Bill that the Government has given much consideration to the subject of blank transfers, and will probably be found very reluctant to abandon what would seem to be the face of it to be perhaps one of the most profitable sources of revenue in the whole list. Indeed, it may well be doubted whether this source alone would not yield all the money required if it were possible to tap it in the manner suggested. The scheme may be impracticable but is not necessarily inequitable. Its admission has at least had the effect of eliciting an alternative proposal, which is a step, if only a short one, in the right direction.

All taxation is vexatious everywhere, and it cannot be gainsaid that the new Stamp Ordinance is peculiarly vexatious. In many respects, but we feel sure that the criticism and objections advanced at the meeting of the Chamber of Commerce will receive at the hands of the Government the most careful consideration. For it is to the interest of the Government no less than that of the general trading community that the business on which the prosperity of the Colony really rests should not be handicapped by legislation to an extent that will drive it from the Colony.

The Hongkong University Union Fund for famine relief in North China amounts to \$1,845.61.

Sir Robert Ho Tung did not stay in Shanghai on his arrival there last week, but proceeded on Saturday night to Peking.

Seahor Freitas, the Portuguese Minister to Peking, has officially informed the Foreign Office at Peking that he has taken up the post of the Doyen of the Diplomatic Corps in Peking.

Mr. W. W. Lamsdale who arrived in Peking about a year ago, as Master Mechanic in charge of the Handley Page machines which the Government purchased, died of virulent small-pox at the French Hospital, Peking, on the 12th inst.

Don Luis Pastor, the Spanish Minister to Peking and Doyen of the Peking Diplomatic Corps, died in the French Hospital at Peking on the 12th inst. The Spanish Minister had been ill for a fortnight. He had not been well since an attack of cholera which he suffered last year.

Four men, two armed with daggers and two carrying torches, entered a house in Sheung Yuen village by removing some bricks in the wall. The inmates were bound and gagged. The robbers then ransacked the house, stealing jewellery to the value of \$30, also \$50 worth of clothing. An alarm was raised and one of the men was captured.

Members of the Queen's College Old Boys' Association are reminded of (1) the annual dinner to be held on Saturday, April 23rd, in the College Hall at 8 p.m., and of (2) the cricket match, which is to take place on the same day at 2 p.m., on the Indian Recreation Club ground, at Sookumpoo Valley, and not on the College ground as previously advertised.—Advr.

The Ashio copper mine, north of Nikko, has been again the scene of trouble, a sympathetic strike on the part of over three thousand men having been declared. In sympathy with 337 miners who, on account of the economic depression, were discharged, and ordered to vacate their houses as quickly as possible, some 3,500 miners went on strike, demanding that the whole of the discharged men be allowed to return to work.

A cartoon by F. Millington in the N.C. Daily News shows a man relaxing in a comfortable chair in the Shanghai Club reading with smiling countenance a Shanghai newspaper bearing the legend "no increase in rates." Below this picture is a larger picture of a man of dejected countenance from whose puckered brow beads of perspiration are dropping as he reads in his newspaper of a "50 per cent. increase in rates in Hongkong" while on the little table by his chair his gin is marked "10 cents more." "Things we are thankful for" is the line at the bottom of the cartoon.

H. B. WARING COMPANY.

"A MARRIAGE OF CONVENIENCE."

The H. B. Waring Company has given such a fine selection of plays, admirably staged and presented, that it was not surprising to find a large audience at the Theatre Royal, last night, for Dumas' play, "A Marriage of Convenience."

This proved a charming and amusing comedy of French Society life in the days before the Revolution. Bride and bridegroom, married at the instigation of their families, each has a love affair quite independent of the union into which they have entered, and neither is quite willing to be off with the old love and on with a new—indeed the husband is rather shocked at the suggestion that he should be so utterly unfashionable as to be in love with his wife, and the wife is very love sick and very innocent. Enough material in this for a genius like Dumas to play with very prettily and he does it. Contrast and then friction, and then a little foolishness, and then jealousy, and the better qualities of both coming to the surface, and the aid of an old uncle who has no patience with the morals of the new generation, and finally discovery that the old loves have been a sham, and that love pure and honourable is possible, combine to bring about a happy ending.

Hearty congratulations are due to Miss Edith Smith who played the maid's part delightfully, to Mr. Charles Quartermaine, the husband, Mr. Christian Morrow the inter-acting lover, Mr. Wordley Hulce, who made a really fine soldier of the old school, and to Messrs. Frank Vosper and Mr. James Jolley who gave valuable assistance. It was a very delightful performance, and the audience showed its appreciation in unmistakable fashion.

To-day, "The Merchant of Venice" will be given at a matinee performance, and "The Speckled Band" at 9.15 p.m.

CABLES.

LATEST CABLES.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

LABOUR UNREST IN BRITISH ISLES.

MINERS' EXECUTIVE TO MEET PREMIER.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Mr. Lloyd George has invited the miners' executive to meet him this afternoon.

NEW DEVELOPMENT.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The coal strike situation has assumed a new development this morning, in consequence not only of the mine-owners but the miners promptly accepting the short-notice invitation of the Prime Minister to meet him at the Board of Trade, this afternoon.

It is announced that after a delegate conference the miners assembled to re-consider the position, in consequence of last week's happenings. The conference, subsequently, adjourned until tomorrow, after passing a vote of confidence in the Secretary of the Federation, Mr. Frank Hodges, and the executive, and after passing a resolution protesting against the official explanation of the calling off of the Triple Alliance strike, and recording the belief that the real cause of "the sudden, unexpected and unfortunate withdrawal" must be looked for in the character of the structure of the Triple Alliance.

It is stated that reports from the districts showed complete unanimity on the demand of the national wages board and the national pool.

The Premier's letter of invitation to the mine-owners and the miners to a Board of Trade conference referred to their recent statements in the Press as cabled and to other suggestions by newspaper correspondents, which he was of opinion might lead to a resumption of negotiations. The shortness of the notice was due to his necessity to meet Mr. Briand during the week-end.

Contrary to the earlier announcement, military officers will not attend the Lymington conference.

EARLIER CABLES.

RAID ON UNION HEADQUARTERS.

LONDON, April 21st.

Trade union circles have been given a sensation owing to the raid and file of the United Vehicle Workers' Union seizing the Union's headquarters and turning out officials, who are alleged to have secretly discussed matters affecting a reduction of wages.

RAIDERS' THREAT.

The Secretary of the Transport Workers has issued a statement that the raiders who took possession of the headquarters were extremists, who were incensed at the non-support of the miners' strike. Meanwhile, the raiders declare that they will remain there day and night.

MINERS ADHERE TO THEIR DEMANDS.

LONDON, April 22nd.

At the conclusion of the meeting of the Miners' Executive it was stated that reports from the various districts indicated that the miners firmly adhered to the principle of a national wages board and a national pool of profits. No further communications have been received from the Government or the coal-owners. A conference is to be held tomorrow morning in order to consider the situation.

SYSTEMATIC INQUIRY INTO UNREST.

LONDON, April 21st.

Replying to Lord Robert Cecil, the Premier said that the Government was considering the question of the desirability of some form of systematic inquiry into the causes of industrial unrest in Great Britain. He did not think that a Royal Commission was the best means of eliciting information concerning the unrest.

PLEAGUE AT ALEXANDRIA.

ALEXANDRIA, April 21st.

Plague has broken out here. About thirty-five cases are being reported daily. Quarantine is being imposed on vessels leaving the port.

LATEST CABLES.

M. TROTSKY'S BOAST.

GREAT OFFENSIVE IN THE EAST.

LONDON, April 22nd.

A Helsinki telegram says that M. Trotsky, addressing students passing out of the military school at Moscow, boasted that the Red Army was now in millions and the output of munitions was greatly increasing, and in summer he would investigate the possibility of an offensive in the East and a war of revenge against Poland. In the meanwhile, the Red troops are, apparently, unable to suppress insurgents in Siberia and the Ukraine. The Bolshevik journals admit that the situation in Siberia is serious, and state that orders have been telegraphed to the Soviets in Siberia to hire Chinese troops and German and Austrian prisoners of war to fight the insurgents.

INTERNATIONAL STUDIES.

INAUGURATION OF NEW INSTITUTE.

PARIS, April 20th.

The solemn inauguration of the Institute of High International Studies took place in the Paris Law Schools under the presidency of M. Millerand. There was a large gathering of French and foreign notabilities.—Havas.

COMMUNICATIONS CONFERENCE.

NEW CONSULTATIVE COMMITTEE MEMBERS.

PARIS, April 20th.

The International Conference on traffic, assembled at Barcelona, has elected new members from among States to the consultative committee for ways and transit, among whom are the Netherlands and China.—Havas.

CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

HAVANA, April 22nd.

Capablanca scored his fourth win in the fourteenth game, after the fifty-sixth move. The remainder of the games so far have resulted in a draw.

OBITUARY.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The death is announced of F. C. Phillips, novelist and dramatist, the author of "As in a Looking Glass," a novel which was adapted for the stage and was played by Mrs. Bernard Beers and Madame Sarah Bernhardt, it being the first English production in Paris by the latter.

SINN FEIN AND BOLSHEVIKS.

DOCUMENTS SHOWING CONNECTION.

LONDON, April 22nd.

In the House of Commons, replying to Sir William Davison, the Attorney-General for Ireland stated that he would shortly publish evidence of the connection between the Soviet Government and the Sinn Fein movement.

EARLIER CABLES.

GOVERNMENT STILL READY TO NEGOTIATE.

LONDON, April 21st.

In the House of Commons, replying to Lord Cavendish Bentinck, Mr. Lloyd George reiterated that the Government was ready to meet representatives of the Irish people for the purpose of discussing any proposals offering a prospect of reconciliation and settlement, subject to the reservations that the strategic unity of the Empire must be safeguarded, and Ulster must not be coerced. He pointed out that so far there had been no reply to the Government's offer of safe conduct for a meeting with Daily Eireann.

WINDOW-CUTTING OUTRAGES.

LONDON, April 21st.

An extraordinary series of window-cutting outrages has been carried out all over London in the night time, apparently by organised gangs armed with glass-cutting instruments. Over a thousand plateglass windows have been damaged. Police blame Sinn Feiners.

GERMAN REPARATIONS.

UNITED STATES REPLY TO GERMANY.

WASHINGTON, April 22nd.

The Government has refused Germany's request that President Harding mediate in the reparations question, but has agreed that if Germany presents a proper basis for discussion the Government would consider bringing the matter to the attention of the Allies "in a manner acceptable to them, in order that negotiations may speedily be resumed."

EARLIER CABLES.

REQUESTS PRESIDENT HARDING TO ARBITRATE.

BERLIN, April 21st.

Germany has petitioned the President of the United States to mediate in the reparations question, and undertakes to pay the Allied Powers reparations such sum as the President, after investigation, may find just and right.

OFFER TO ACCEPT PRESIDENT HARDING'S AWARD.

BERLIN, April 22nd.

Despite the admitted existence of a theoretical state of war Germany has announced complete willingness to agree unconditionally and without reservations to pay the Allies any sum President Harding determines, and guarantees to carry out, in the letter and in the spirit, any decisions the President lays down, "thus to avoid the incalculable consequences of the imminent measures of coercion, and to advance the peace of the world."

APPEAL TO PRESIDENT HARDING.

WASHINGTON, April 22nd.

The State Department has received Germany's appeal to President Harding.

NAVAL HOLIDAY.

TACT AND JUDGMENT NEEDED.

LONDON, April 21st.

In the House of Commons, Mr. Lambert asked whether the Government had made representations to the United States and Japan with regard to the cessation of warship building. He declared that the cost of armaments to Britain was ruinous and a burden on industry. Mr. Lloyd George agreed that the cost of armaments all over the world was very terrifying, but such questions must be approached with a good deal of tact and judgment. If they attempted to rush it, the object in view was not likely to be achieved.

EGYPT AS CENTRAL FLYING DEPOT.

ARRANGEMENTS FOR LONDON-PARIS SERVICE.

LONDON, April 21st.

In the House of Commons, introducing the Air Estimates, Capt. Guest, dealing with a sum of £167,000 for air services to Egypt, mostly for housing personnel, declared that Egypt will be the central flying depot of the East. In regard to a subsidised London-Paris service will be run for seven months experimentally. The Air Council guaranteeing a profit of 10 per cent. to each of the two firms concerned. The Air Ministry would pay £75 for each single flight, provided that the maximum total did not exceed £25,000, to each firm. The arrangement provided for one flight each way daily.

ANGLO-RUSSIAN AGREEMENT.

NO EVIDENCE OF BOLSHEVIST PROPAGANDA.

LONDON, April 21st.

In the House of Commons, replying to Mr. Grattan Doyle, Mr. Lloyd George stated that so far the Government had had no reason to take exception to the manner in which the terms of the Anglo-Russian trade agreement had been carried out. There was no evidence of the continuance of Bolshevik propaganda since the agreement had been signed.

COURT OF INTERNATIONAL JUSTICE.

GOVERNMENT CONSULTING DOMINIONS.

LONDON, April 21st.

Replying to Lord Robert Cecil, Mr. Harmsworth stated that the Government was consulting the Governments of the Dominions and India with a view to the ratification of the Convention for the establishment of a Permanent Court of International Justice as soon as possible.

ERIVAN ABLAZE.

POPULATION FLEEING FROM BOLSHEVICS.

LONDON, April 20th.

Reuter learns that the population of Erivan is fleeing towards Zangezur, covered by Armenian troops, who are fighting a rearguard action against the Bolsheviks. A large part of Erivan is being burned. The Bolsheviks have confiscated all the possessions of the peasants, including cattle and cereals, and have executed supporters of the Armenian Government.

U.S. NAVAL APPROPRIATION BILL.

WASHINGTON, April 22nd.

The Government is shortly introducing the Naval Appropriation Bill in the form approved last Session, providing a sum of \$305,000,000.

FAR EASTERN CABLE NEWS.

(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

HONGKONG IN PARLIAMENT.

CHILD LABOUR AND THE "MUI TSAT" SYSTEM.

LONDON, April 21st.

In the House of Commons, Major Birchall asked whether Chinese children under fourteen years of age were permitted in Hongkong to work upwards of seventy hours weekly.

Sir Kingsley Wood replied that the Governor had been asked to report on the subject of child labour. There appeared at present to be no legislation. He would very carefully consider the matter when the Governor's report was received.

Further replying to Major Birchall with regard to the mui tsat system, Sir Kingsley Wood referred to the reply given on April 13th and said he was advised that "semi-slavery" was not the correct description of the position of these girls.

UNITED STATES' CABLE RIGHTS IN YAP.

LONDON, April 22nd.

The Daily Mail's New York correspondent says that Mr. Daniels, in a speech at Memphis, declared that the United States could not surrender the cable rights in Yap even at the cost of war. Nevertheless, he was confident that hostilities would be avoided.

BRITAIN'S ONLY CONCERN.

LONDON, April 21st.

In the House of Commons, replying to questions with regard to the American-Japanese correspondence on the subject of Yap, Mr. Lloyd George stated that the Government's only official news thereof was the Japanese note of February 26th. Replying to Col. Wedgwood, the Premier emphasised that there was no question of Anglo-American antagonism. We had no interest whatever in the matter except the general interest of the peace of the world and goodwill among all the nations concerned.

EXCLUSION OF JAPANESE FROM WESTERN STATES.

LONDON, April 22nd.

A committee, under the leadership of Senator Hiram Johnson, has been formed in Washington with a view of securing uniform laws in the Western States for the exclusion of the Japanese. The committee comprises a Senator representative from each of the eleven Western States.

MAJOR-GENERAL F. VENTRIS RECEIVED BY KING GEORGE.

LONDON, April 21st.

H.M. the King received Major-General F. Ventris, C.B., on his relinquishing the post of General Officer Commanding the Troops in China.

JAPANESE AMBASSADOR TO AUSTRIA.

PARIS, April 20th.

Mr. Honda, Japanese Ambassador to Austria, has arrived in Marseilles.—Havas.

PACIFIC CABLES PROBLEM.

NEW YORK, April 22nd.

It is understood that, at a meeting of the Communications Conference, Japan and France accepted the American principles in regard to the distribution of the ex-German cables. An early agreement as regards the details of operation of the cables is expected, but it is stated that the actual distribution of the Pacific cables will be deferred until the status of Yap is determined.

CHINESE LEGATION IN LONDON.

LONDON, April 22nd.

Appointments to the Chinese Legation include those of Chu Chao-ssin, ex-Governor-General of San Francisco, as First Secretary, and of K. V. Zhang, as Attaché.

Mr. Wellington Koo is leaving for Paris in order to attend the University when Chi Chi-chien receives the honorary degree conferred upon the President of the Chinese Republic.

PROFESSOR TUFFIER'S COMING VISIT TO Peking.

PARIS, April 20th.

Professor Tuffier, member of the French Academy of Medicine, and one of the foremost surgeons of the day, is to represent France at the inauguration of the Peking Institute of Medicine in September next, says Le Matin.—Havas.

A VISIT TO KRUPP'S.

ITS PEACE ACTIVITIES.

[BY F. W. WILSON.]

All eyes in Germany are strained anxiously towards St. James's Palace. All this week the German representatives at the conference have been in consultation in Berlin with the leading German men of business, formulating alternative proposals to those roughly outlined at the Paris Conference.

At the outset let me say that a series of talks with the chiefs of German industry, with the ordinary workmen of the streets, and with the café habitués, has convinced me that Germany thoroughly realises her obligations. She knows that she has to pay. Her only trouble now is how much and how.

There is no concealing the fact that the size of the Allies' Bill has amazed the country. The business German is willing to pay what in his view is a reasonable amount, and is looking towards Great Britain for help, guidance, and a certain amount of sympathy. He hopes, also, that the Entente will recognise that a reconstructed Germany, with prosperous industries, and a stable Government, is the best investment for the Allies.

FRUGALITY THE MOT D'ORDRE.

The plain facts are that Germany to-day has 60,000,000 people working hard, under war-time discipline. Economy is the order of the day. At the Essen Hotel here lunch is served on paper tablecloths, not because there is no linen, but because it is a good example. Everybody helps the duration of a pair of boots by wearing rubbers. You cannot get a good Corona in Germany.

In other words, Germany is importing a minimum amount of goods and exporting a maximum. Consumption of home goods is encouraged—cinemas, with German productions are crowded. The superficial life of amusement that astonishes the foreigner is good for Germany.

There are, of course, war profiteers, but they are generally despised and alien to the true heart of the nation. The night life of Berlin is a deplored and unnatural phenomenon. In reality Germany is still rationed. The last piece of white bread I tasted was at Goch on the frontier. Unless you ask for bread at a hotel, it is not put down on the table.

The number of tunics and cloaks of military pattern still being worn is remarkable. Every male of military age wears a military cap. Even wealthy business men are still wearing their 1914 suits, and complain that their younger children have not the strength of those born before 1914, because of their lack of milk. A cow is rarely seen from the train, as the countryside flashes past—the last excitement of the French has taken the last animal. From Goch to Essen I counted three sheep.

The German view is that their country is on the verge of bankruptcy, and that, faced with a crushing indemnity, the business man will be unable any longer to persuade his people to work. All hope of a settled, stable Germany will disappear. The elements of Labour unrest will prosper and disruption and revolution will follow.

I have discussed these questions of reparations and the present state of Germany with the leading directors of Krupp's. This world-famous business is setting an example to the rest of Germany. The machinery that once turned out swords is to-day literally turning out ploughshares, and the workshop in which I saw ploughs and binders being made was used during the war for filling shells.

The whole of these 500 acres of workshops, employing some 50,000 men, are devoted to peaceful products. Their range is extraordinary and amusing. Screws and bolts are a natural development, as are boiler platings, from steel plates, and you would hardly expect to find padlocks, Yale keys, and cash registers. One enormous shop has just been given over to the making of locomotives, of which seven can now be made and assembled a week.

So vast and so many are their experiments that the whole concern is being run during this transitional period at a loss. But the real spirit is present everywhere. "No more guns or shells," say the directors; "very well, then let us make what we can."

Now the next problem is "Where are we to sell?" Obviously, with their equipment and organisation a firm like Krupp can produce a superfluity of goods, and, what is more important to us, cheaper than we can. Labour is increased roughly tenfold—and the average wage is about 60 marks a day—the low value of the mark means that the workman is worth, in English money, about five shillings a day.

The demand for reparations, therefore, in goods, it was argued, is to an industrial and producing country like England, to encourage unemployment and underselling. To the French, a consuming country in the main, it matters little. England, therefore, must either prevent dumping, remove a factor making for unemployment, or else find some other way of securing the indemnity.

Only from a prosperous Germany, they continued, therefore, must be allowed to produce and export. Markets which do not infringe on ours must be found and allocated to her. Firms which manufacture similar products in England must enter into working arrangements with German concerns. German exports must be subjected to an *ad valorem* tax, and as German credit improves and prosperity becomes possible, so will the bill gradually be met.

As I have said before, Germany looks for some such solution from Great Britain. Every one to whom I have spoken professes our control to that of America or France.—Sunday Times.

THE CHESS CHAMPIONSHIP.

CAPABLANCA'S CHANCES.

Writing with reference to the then impending match at Havana between Capablanca and Lasker Mr. Brian Harley in the "Observer" of the March 31st says that the contest should decide once for all which of the two is the strongest chess-player in the world. Capablanca, it is true, has received as a present from the German master the title of champion, but it is no use blinking the fact that many people dispute Lasker's right to fling his mantle (a little moth-eaten) over the Cuban's shoulders, without the semblance of a fight. One recognises, of course, that Capablanca, though denouncing himself fully entitled to the honour, is only too anxious to put his strength to the touchstone—witness his recent expedition from the States to Holland when his thrice-repeated challenge to the champion failed to draw that elusive person.

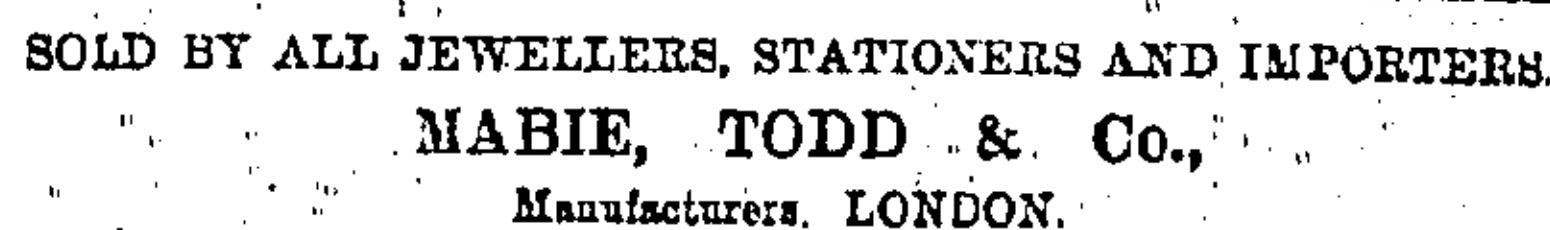
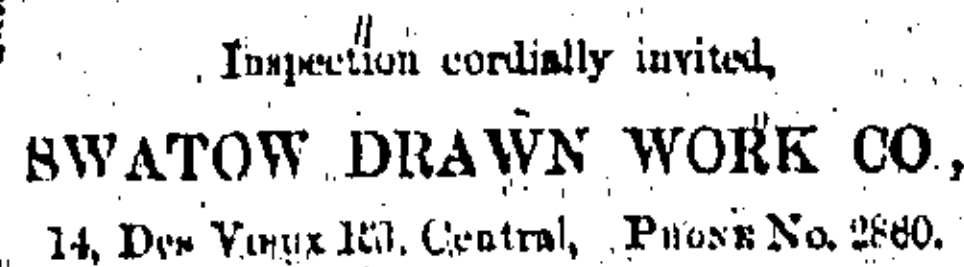
Well, the board is set in Havana, and if, as the majority of us expect, "Capa" wins the victory, the Spanish race, once again after 350 years, will claim supremacy in "mental boxing." Yes, it is all that time since Father Ruy Lopez found leisure among his priestly duties to analyse the famous and terrible opening that bears his name—and to instruct the toughtons—witness his recent expedition from the States to Holland when his thrice-repeated challenge to the champion failed to draw that elusive person.

In those days the chess expert acquired a vocation rather like that of the skilled bridge and jazz exponent of our own times. He travelled from one country to another, a welcome guest in court and castle. Chess is not usually associated with gambling, but in those good old times it was occasionally a pastime of the lord of the manor to challenge the wandering master to play for rather exciting stakes. If the visitor won, he promptly married the daughter of the house; if he lost he was still promptly executed. I have only passed upon a rare Hawaiian M.S. containing a fragment of a diary kept by a leading chess expert of, it appears, the fifteenth century. This gentleman found himself in the awkward situation just referred to, but he came out of it with flying colours. Not wishing to lose his life, and no less unwilling to wed the expectant maiden, he was constrained to "draw" every game that he played with his noble host. To quote his own words (translated from the original): "A haughty did I find it, my lord being only too eager to lose the game so that he lost the damsel as well—a curst shrew and ill-favoured withal—but by God's grace I escaped both headman and the lady—and so to bed." His emphatic language leads one to conjecture that the unknown diarist was the Portuguese master, Damiano, who published a work on chess in 1512.

Chess, we know by the records, was quite a popular pastime in these islands throughout the middle ages, but was produced no player capable of holding his own with the Spanish and Italian experts who succeeded Damiano. The sixteenth century gave rise to the triumvirate, Ruy Lopez of Spain, Paolo Boi of Sicily, and Leonardo da Cutri of Italy, the Big Three who met and played a triangular match, but without decisive result. After these France entered on a long spell of the world's championship, as it may be called. Greco, an Italian, settled in Paris in 1626, and founded a chess school that was prominent for a century and a half, culminating in the great Philidor. This master may be said to be the father of modern chess. His championship career lasted from 1750 to his death in 1795, during which his simultaneous blindfold displays in London created the utmost astonishment. It is from Philidor that the early English stars, Lewis, Cochrane, and Walker derived their inspiration, but France, with Deschappelles (1820) and Labourdonnais, who defeated the Belfast player, McDonnell, in 1835, still retained premier place. About 1840 St. Amant laid claim to the title, only to lose it in the Paris match of 1843 to our world champion, Howard Staunton.

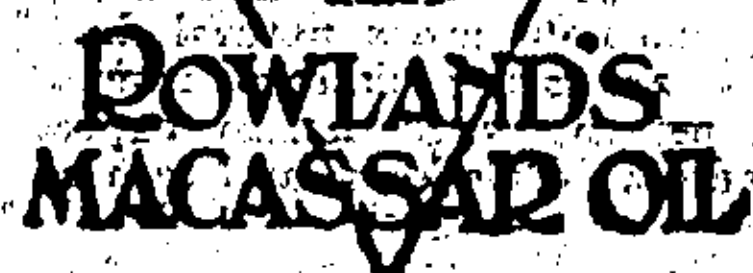
Germany next took a hand in the game. Adolf Anderssen, by obtaining first place in the Breslau Masters' Tourney of 1861, with Staunton third, may be called champion from that date to his defeat by the incomparable Paul Morphy in 1858. This youth of twenty-one years, of half-Spanish descent, was the greatest chess genius who ever lived. Coming like Capablanca, all the way from the States to Europe, his principal object was to play a match with Staunton (still a great master), but unlike Capablanca, all his efforts to persuade the first of the elusive champions to join battle were unavailing. Morphy, disgusted not with chess, but with chess players, retired in 1860, and Anderssen automatically recovered his lost title.

Only a few more names will link us up to the present champion, Wilhelm Steinitz, the Austrian, defeated Anderssen in 1868, and except for a period in the early eighties, when the Prussian, J. H. Zukertort, was in his prime, was admitted for thirty years to be the strongest living player. It may be recalled that Steinitz and Zukertort were rivals, not only over the board, but in their respective chess columns. The mildest things they remarked of each other in print would be deemed actionable in these political days. On their own side, however, the masters spoke with no uncertain voice, so much so that it became a saying that Steinitz had invented chess, and Zukertort his favourite Queen's Pawn opening. Eventually Steinitz migrated to America, and there, in the two matches of 1894 and 1896, the wonderful veteran had at last to succumb to the youthful Emmanuel Lasker. Now, in 1920, Jose R. Capablanca, of Cuba, joins hands across the centuries with that wily old Spanish priest Ruy Lopez and long may he hold his honours.

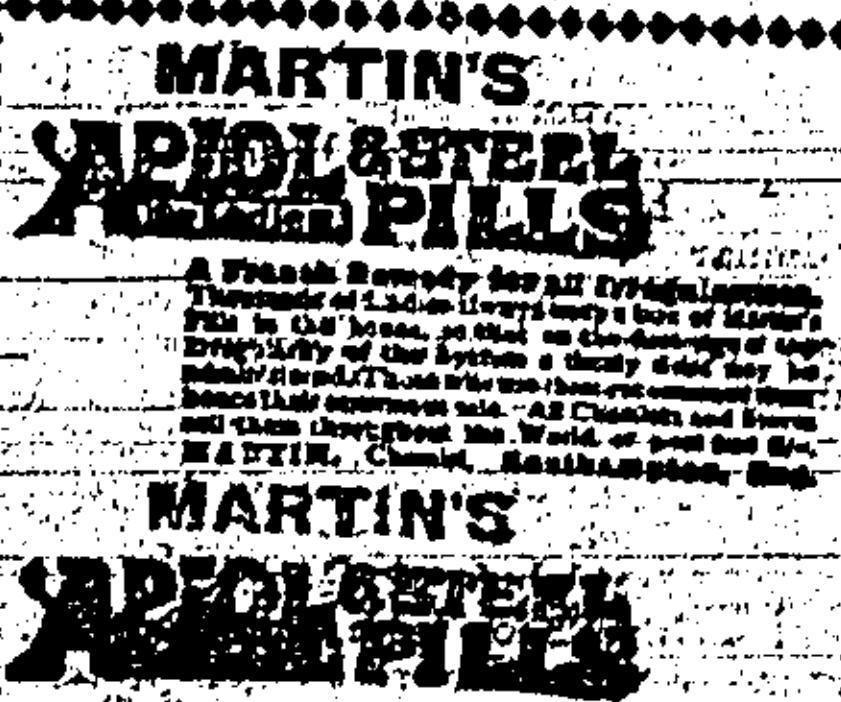


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PRIME MINISTER ON GERMAN REPARATIONS.

"THE SCHEME WILL WORK."

ATTITUDE OF LABOUR.

The Distinguished Strangers' Gallery at the House of Commons on March 10th was full of foreign delegates to the London Conference when the Prime Minister made his explanatory speech on the new scheme of the Allies for exacting reparations from Germany, embodied in the German Reparation (Recovery) Bill, which was to be brought in the next day. Mr. Clynes, speaking for the Labour party, had asked how much of the scheme was French, and how little of it was British, to which the Prime Minister replied that it was neither French nor British, but an Allied scheme. That phrase of Mr. Clynes was indicative of his general tone. He would have nothing to do with the plan. The Government must shoulder the "awful responsibility" alone. It was a "fatal and ruinous step," which would lead to greater unemployment and aggravate our financial difficulties. It was an "imitation of Germany's worst methods." Why, he asked, had the Allies set their armies marching? Why had they not exhausted every effort to get an agreement with Germany? Why had not America been called in as an arbiter? And so on, through a string of unceasing interrogatories.

Of course, Mr. Clynes was eager to protest that he had no tenderness for Germany, and that Germany ought to pay for the ruin she had caused. But he would not say what she should be made to pay or by what means. When the Prime Minister pinned him down he did not so much as wriggle. The only point to which he would commit himself was that Labour believed the worst, and would not take any responsibility. He washed his hands in the usual Pontius fashion, and Sir Donald Maclean—in Mr. Asquith's absence—even if he did not use the same basin, wiped his hands on the same towel. "You can't do the business," he said, "at the point of the bayonet." He might as well have said that you can't do business by lawyers' letters. Both are necessary on occasion.

WHAT WILL GERMANY DO?

The Prime Minister's cutting observation on Mr. Clynes's performance was that its only effect would be to stiffen German resistance. He had hoped for a unanimous front in the British Parliament, but that is vain with a Front Opposition Bench only interested in discrediting this Labour manifesto. The one advantage of this Labour manifesto was that it stimulated the Prime Minister to a fine oratorical effort. He had an easy task to show how impossible it was to accept either of the German offers. The first, he said, was preposterous, and even Sir Donald Maclean called it ludicrous. The second, which was rather better, was conditional on the retention by Germany of the whole of Silesia. As for the Allied terms, they had been worked out by their expert advisers after their meeting with the German experts, and they were fully satisfied of Germany's ability to pay.

The new measure and the Prime Minister's explanatory comments may be briefly set out as follows:—

Part of the price of all German goods imported into Great Britain—up to a maximum of 50 per cent.—will be deducted by the purchasers and paid in to the Commissioners of Taxes and Excise.

Last year we imported £40,000,000 worth of German goods.

At present we are importing at the rate of £50,000,000, and the figure has been steadily rising.

Some 50 to 60 per cent. of Germany's export trade is at present with the Allied countries; and she cannot afford to face the loss of it, especially as there are practically no other markets open to her.

The only German goods indispensable to Great Britain are aniline dyes, and while we have a stock sufficient to last for twelve to fifteen months, three-quarters of the German dye factories are in the occupied territories, and so the Allies can control their export.

Finally, the Prime Minister indicated that, in his belief, when Germany realises what her present attitude means there will be an agreement.

WHY SIMONS DID NOT SETTLE.

Broadly speaking, the Prime Minister's main argument in favour of the steps taken by the Allies was that they would never get an agreement with Germany, if she knew that they did not mean to enforce it. "Dr. Simons," said the Prime Minister, "had not been instructed to settle." There had been no settlement because Germany was not yet convinced of the need to settle, and it was hoped that drastic action would bring conviction to her mind. He believed that she would come to an agreement, because she had everything to lose and nothing to gain by resistance, but he felt confident also that agreement or no agreement, the financial scheme would work, and that no practical difficulties would arise which could not be overcome. The Customs officers, he added significantly, had gained great experience during the war in detecting the German origin of goods, and this would stand them in good stead.

The whole speech was delivered in fine temper. The Prime Minister uttered no menace. He protested that he had genuinely hoped for an agreement with Germany as far as possible, that he desired a prosperous and contented Germany, and not a Germany "sodden with despair." But she had brought this action upon herself, and no other course had been left open to the Allies. Later on, in answer to Sir Donald Maclean, he said it was no use reopening negotiations without knowing what Germany had to propose.

(Continued at foot of next column.)

Cuticura Shampoos
Mean Healthy Hair

Especially if preceded by touches of Cuticura Ointment to spots of dandruff, itching, and irritation. This treatment does much to keep the scalp clean and healthy and to promote hair growth.

Keep in mind that Cuticura is sold in two forms: Cuticura Soap and Cuticura Ointment. Both are made in the U.S.A. and are the only hair preparations that have been tested by the U.S. Army and Navy.

A Beauty Gift
For Your Hair."HARLENE HAIR-DRILL" ENSURES
REAL HAIR HEALTH AND BEAUTY.

1,000,000 "HAIR-DRILL" OUTFITS FREE.

No woman in the world possesses her natural birth-right such exquisitely fine hair as the "Harlene Hair-Drill" gives you. Under the treatment of "Harlene Hair-Drill" every hair grows in its own place, and you secure the truth of this declaration by self-demonstration. Free of expense. A Free Trial Outfit is now ready for your acceptance. For anyone not to prove by personal experience how "Harlene Hair-Drill" causes the hair to grow in health and beauty.

IF YOU VALUE YOUR HAIR WRITE NOW.

If by the expenditure of a little time—just about two minutes daily—it is possible to acquire real hair health and beauty, surely it is fully to refuse or even to hesitate a single moment in taking the first step to secure it.

"I have been struggling with my hair all this time, and it seems to get more and more thin every day."

"I had the same difficulty once, and after a short course of 'Harlene Hair-Drill' you see the result—bright, fresh and healthy, and, moreover, easy to dress."



It is wonderful that only one bottle of "Harlene Hair-Drill" will achieve the softness and natural beauty of hair. Try it for one week. Answer one of the many "Harlene Hair-Drill" Free Outfits.

So many women are now engaged in valuable but hair-injuring work—there are even 100,000 women in the world who are "Harlene Hair-Drill" addicts. "Harlene Hair-Drill" has been decided to make yet another great 1,000,000 gift distribution of "Harlene Hair-Drill."

This is really a Free in One Outfit for it includes:—
1. A bottle of "Harlene Hair-Drill," the true liquid hair treatment for the hair.
2. A packet of the "Harlene Hair-Drill" hair cream, which cleanses the scalp and keeps the hair soft and healthy.

3. A bottle of "Harlene Hair-Drill" hair oil, which gives a final touch of softness and shine to the hair. It is beneficial to the scalp and keeps the hair in its natural state.

4. A copy of the new edition of the "Harlene Hair-Drill" Manual of Instruction.

"HARLENE HAIR-DRILL" MAKES YOU LOOK
YEARS YOUNGER.

The value of this great gift has been amply testified by the many women who have written for the Free Outfit to-day. Simply fill in the coupon below and send it to the "Harlene Hair-Drill" Company.

Further supplies of "Harlene Hair-Drill" and "Harlene Hair-Drill" hair cream and oil are being sent out from all the "Harlene Hair-Drill" depots throughout the world.

Any or all of the preparations will be sent on receipt of a coupon extra for persons direct from "Harlene Hair-Drill" Company, Ltd., 25, Abchurch Lane, London, E.C. 4. (Foreign stamps accepted.)

NOTE TO READERS.
Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, fill in the coupon below, and post as directed above.

Hongkong Daily Press.

POST THIS FREE GIFT FORM
TO EDWARD BAKER, LTD., 25, ABCHURCH LANE, LONDON, E.C. 4.

Dear Sir:—Please send me your Free "Harlene Hair-Drill" Outfit as described on the coupon below. I enclose 6 coupons for postage for myself and five of my friends. (Foreign stamps accepted.)

NAME TO BE SENT
Write your full name and address clearly on a plain piece of paper, fill in the coupon below, and post as directed above.

It was a pity that the supposed exigencies of party politics should have prevented the Labour party and the Independent Liberals from associating themselves with the Government of the day and presenting a united front, and the more "awful" the responsibility the more desirable such agreement. The Prime Minister's optimism had a good effect upon a House which, quite as ardently as himself, desires peace and agreement. Daily Telegraph.

INDO-CHINA
STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY LIMITED

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "HANGSANG" Sun., 24th April, D'light
Tientsin via WEIHAIWEI & CHEFOO ... "CHONGHENG" Tues., 25th April, D'light
BANGKOK via SWATOW ... "KUNSHENG" Tues., 25th April, D'light
SHANGHAI & TAIPEI via SWATOW ... "KUNSHENG" Tues., 25th April, 8 p.m.
STRAITS & JALOUITA ... "KWAISANG" Wed., 27th April, 10 a.m.
SANDAKAN via HOIHOW ... "HINSANG" Wed., 27th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI via SWATOW ... "WINGSANG" Thurs., 28th April, D'light.
SHANGHAI ... "HOFRANG" Fri., 29th April, D'light.
MANILA ... "LOONGSANG" Fri., 29th April, 3 p.m.

CALCUTTA LINE.—This line affords regular sailings to Calcutta, Penang and Singapore; returning from Calcutta steamers proceed via Straits and Hongkong to Japan, occasionally calling at Shanghai. All steamers have excellent passenger accommodations, are fitted with Electric Light and Fans and carry a fully-qualified Surgeon.

SHANGHAI LINE.—Sailings approximately every five days between Canton and Shanghai, sometimes calling at Swatow. Through tickets can be obtained and through Bill of Lading are issued to all Northern and Yangtze Ports via Shanghai.

MANILA LINE.—A weekly service is maintained with Manila by vessels with good passenger accommodations, sailing from both ports every Friday. Sailing approximately weekly for passengers and cargo, calling at Hainan when inducement offers.

BORNEO LINE.—One sailing per month between Hongkong and Sandakan by a steamer having up-to-date accommodation for passengers. Cargo taken on through Bills of Lading for Kuching, Jesselton, Labuan, Tawau and Lahad Dato.

TIENTSIN LINE.—A regular service is run from March to November between Hongkong and Tientsin, calling at Weihaiwei and Chobed.

BANGKOK LINE.—A weekly service is provided between Hongkong and Bangkok, via Swatow, by four steamers fitted with up-to-date passenger accommodation.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
Jardine, Matheson & Co., Ltd.
GENERAL MANAGERS

TELEPHONE No. 211.

S.S. "KWAISANG" will be despatched on or about
Tuesday, April 26th, 3 p.m. for SINGAPORE, PENANG &
CALCUTTA

Through Bills of Lading issued to RANGOON, PORT SWET.
TENHAM, MADRAS and DUTCH EAST INDIES.

For Freight or Passage apply to—
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TELEPHONE No. 211.

AMERICAN & ORIENTAL LINE

NEW YORK via Suez

Subject to change without notice.

ORIENTAL AFRICAN LINE.

INDIAN AFRICAN LINE.

Cargo carried on through Bills of Lading from HONGKONG to BEIRUT, OMAHA, BAY, DUBAI (Suez), EAST LONDON, PORT ELIZABETH and CAPE TOWN direct or with transshipment at CALCUTTA and/or COLOMBO.

For particulars apply to—

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
Managing Agent."ELLERMAN" LINE.
ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO. LTD.

JAPAN, CHINA AND STRAITS

UNITED KINGDOM AND CONTINENT.

LONDON, AMSTERDAM, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG
S.S. "KASONG" 5th May.

Subject to change without notice.

For particulars of sailings shippers are requested to apply to the undersigned.

or to Messrs & Co., Canton.

THE BANK LINE, LTD.
General Agents.

NEW YORK DIRECT

Joint Service of the

OCEAN S.S. CO., LTD., and CHINA MUTUAL S.S. CO. LTD.
ANDAMERICAN & MANCHURIAN LINE
(ELLERMAN & BUCKNALL S.S. CO., LTD.)

Sailings from Hongkong.

BOSTON & NEW YORK, S.S. "CITY OF DUNKIRK" 27th Apr.
— do — S.S. "KNIGHT COMPANION" 13th May.

Steamers proceed via Suez Canal or Panama Canal at Owners' option.

Subject to change without notice.

For freight and particulars apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE or THE BANK LINE, LTD. HONGKONG
HONGKONG AND CANTON

C. N. C.

CHINA NAVIGATION CO., LTD.

SAILINGS SUBJECT TO ALTERATION

For	Steamer	To Sail
HONGKONG, PAKHOI & H'PHONG	"KAIFONG"	On 23rd April, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"SUIYANG"	On 24th April, 10 A.M.
SWATOW & SINGAPORE	"CHINHUA"	On 24th April, 10 A.M.
AMOI, MANILA, CEBU & LORON	"TAMING"	On 24th April, 4 P.M.
SWATOW and BANGKOK	"CHENGHU"	On 26th April, 10 A.M.
SHANGHAI & PUKOW	"SEKCHOW"	On 26th April, 4 P.M.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"SUICHOW"	On 26th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI	"SUICHOW"	On 26th April, 4 P.M.
WUHAIR, CHEFOO & TIENTSIN	"SUICHOW"	On 26th April, Noon.
SHANGHAI & TSINGTAO	"CHENAN"	On 30th April, Noon.

SHANGHAI LINE—PASSENGER, MAILS and CARGO.
Excellent Saloon accommodation. Amidships. Electric Fans in Saloon and State-rooms. Regular schedule service between Canton, Hongkong, Shanghai (three times weekly) and Tientsin (weekly), taking Cargo on through Bills of Lading to all Yangtze and Northern China Ports. Passengers are landed in Shanghai, avoiding the inconvenience of transshipment at Woosung.

BANGKOK LINE—Weekly service to and from Bangkok via Swatow.

For Freight or Passage apply to—

BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents.

DOUGLAS STEAMSHIP CO., LTD.

HONGKONG AND SOUTH CHINA COAST PORT SERVICE.

REGULAR SERVICE of Fast, High Class Coast Steamers having good accommodation for First-Class Passengers Electric Light and Fans in state-rooms and Saloon and excellent cuisine.

FOR

SWATOW, AMOI & FOOCHOW

AND RETURN

(Occupying 8 to 10 Days).

"KAIHONG" ... Capt. W. O. Pinnore ... TUESDAY, April, 26th, at 3 P.M.
"KAIHONG" ... Capt. A. B. Stewart ... FRIDAY, April, 29th, at 12 Noon.
"KAIHONG" ... Capt. W. Cooper ... TUESDAY, May, 3rd, at 12 Noon.

Arrival and Departure from the Company's Wharf (near Moke Pier).

For Freight and Passage apply to—

DOUGLAS LARBAIK & CO.,
General Managers.P. & O. - British India
Apcar and
Eastern & Australian
Lines

(COMPANIES Incorporated in ENGLAND).

MAIL AND PASSENGER SERVICES

STRAITS, JAVA, BURMA, CEYLON, INDIA, PERSIAN GULF, WEST INDIES,

MAURITIUS, EAST & SOUTH AFRICA, AUSTRALASIA, INCLUDING

NEW ZEALAND & QUEENSLAND PORTS, RED SEA,

EGYPT, EUROPE, ETC.

PENINSULAR & ORIENTAL SAILINGS (South)

S.S.	Tons	From Hongkong (about)	Destination
"BOUDAN"	7,000	29th April	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"DEVAYHA"	8,000	27th April 3 P.M.	London & Antwerp
"DILWARA"	8,378	9th May	Singapore, Colombo & Bombay
"YAGODA"	7,000	13th May	Marseilles, London & Antwerp
"PLASSY"	7,346	11th June	do
"DELTA"	8,000	24th June	do

BRITISH INDIA - APCAR SAILINGS (South)

"JAPAN" 6,000 18th May (Calcutta via Suez, Pango & B'gwan)

EASTERN & AUSTRALIAN SAILINGS (South)

"KANOWNA"	7,000	6th May	San Francisco, Thursday Island
"ST. ALBANS"	8,000	25th May	Torquay, Brisbane, Sydney & Melbourne.

SAILINGS TO SHANGHAI & JAPAN

"JAPAN"	6,000	28th Apr. 8 A.M.	Amoy, Shanghai & Kobe
"DILWARA"	8,400	27th Apr. Noon.	Shanghai only
"PLASSY"	7,346	24th May	Shanghai only

All dates are approximate and subject to alteration without notice.

WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY FITTED ON ALL STEAMERS.

Tickets interchangeable.
1st Saloon Passengers may travel by P. & O. Company's Steamers between Singapore and Calcutta or Singapore and Madras in lieu of the section of their P. & O. Tickets Singapore to Calcutta.
All Cabins are fitted with Electric Fans free of charge.
Steamers and sailing dates are liable to be cancelled or altered without notice.
Parcels measuring not more than 2 1/2 ft. x 2 ft. x 1 ft. will be received at the Company's Office up to Noon on the day previous to sailing.

NOTICE TO CONSIGNEES.

Consignees are reminded of the necessity to apply to the Company's Agents regarding arrival of consignments expected of which they have received documents or advice. Any damaged packages must be left in the Godowns for examination by the Consignees, and the Company's Surveyors, Messrs. Gordon & Douglas, at 10 A.M. on MONDAYS and THURSDAYS. All Claims must be presented within ten days of the Steamer's arrival here, after which date they cannot be recognized. No Claims will be admitted after the goods have left the Godowns.
For further information, Passage Fare, Freight, Handbooks, etc., apply to
MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO.,
22, Des Voeux Road Central, HONGKONG.

O. S. K.
OSAKA SHOSEN KAISHA.SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.
LONDON, ANTWERP, ROTTERDAM & HAMBURG—Monthly direct

services via Singapore and Port Said. ... Saturday, 14th May.

BUENOS AIRES—RIO DE JANEIRO, SANTOS, MAURITIUS.

DURBAN & CAPE TOWN via SINGAPORE, PASSENGER SERVICE.

"CHICAGO MARU" ... Sunday, 15th May.

BOMBAY & COLOMBO—Regular fortnightly service via Singapore.

"GANGES MARU" ... Saturday, 30th April.

DELI & BANGKOK via SAIGON & SINGAPORE—Regular monthly service.

"SIBUR MARU" ... Sunday, 1st May.

SYDNEY & MELBOURNE—Monthly service taking cargo to New Zealand and

Victoria. VANCOUVER, SEATTLE & TACOMA.

Via Shanghai and Japan—Regular fortnightly passenger service, stopping at

intermediate ports in Japan taking cargo to OVERLAND PORTS via the

"AFRICA MARU" ... Thursday, 28th May.

NEW YORK—Regular monthly service via Japan Ports, San Francisco, Panama and

Cuba Ports. "SUMATRA MARU" ... Tuesday, 31st May.

NEW ORLEANS LINE. "SUMATRA MARU" ... Tuesday, 31st May.

JAPAN PORTS—Shanghai, Moji, Kobe & Yokohama. "SEKKO MARU" ... Thursday, 21st April.

KEELUNG via SWATOW & AMOI—These steamers have excellent accommodation

for 1st and 2nd class saloon passengers and will arrive and depart from the O.S.K.

wharf near the Harbour Office. "AMOI MARU" ... Sunday, 21st April.

TAKAO via SWATOW & AMOI ... Friday, 22nd April.

For sailing dates and further particulars please apply to—

Y. YAMADA, Manager, No. 1, Queen's Building. (6)

Tel. Nos. 744 & 745.

AUSTRALIAN ORIENTAL LINE.

HONGKONG TO PHILIPPINES AND AUSTRALIAN PORTS.

Steamer Arr. Hongkong from Australia Lv. Hongkong for Australia

"CHANGSHA" 23rd April at Daylight 28th April

Regular service to Australia.

This Steamer is fitted with Refrigerating Machinery, ensuring a plentiful supply of Ice, Fresh Provisions, etc., and has superior accommodation with Electric Light throughout and Electric Fans in the State-rooms. A daily qualified Doctor is carried. Reduced Fare. Cargo booked through to all Australian, New Zealand & Tasmania Ports. For Freight and passage apply to— BUTTERFIELD & SWIRE, Agents. (6)



PASSENGER AND FREIGHT SERVICE.

For MANILA

S.S. "WENATCHER" ... Sailing May 3rd.

For VICTORIA, VANCOUVER, SEATTLE

(Calling Shanghai & Japan Ports).

S.S. "CROSSKEYS" Freight only April 19th Arrive Seattle May 21st

S.S. "WENATCHER" ... May 14th June 3rd

S.S. "EDMORE" Freight only May 24th July 10th

S.S. "WENATCHER" ... July 25th Aug. 18th

S.S. "KEYSTONE STATE" ... Aug. 3rd Sept. 19th

For MANILA

S.S. "ABERCOS" ... Sailing May 23rd.

For PORTLAND DIRECT

(Calling Kobe & Yokohama).

S.S. "MONTAGUE" Freight only April 29th June 1st

S.S. "ABERCOS" calling at Shanghai & Japan Ports Sailing June 2nd.

Through Bills of Lading issued to Overland Common points.

Passenger and Freight Particulars.

THE ADMIRAL LINE

Telephones 2477 & 2478.

5th Floor, Hotel Mansions. (7)



REGULAR SERVICE

To & From

SAIGON—SINGAPORE—SUMATRA

JAVA PORTS.

OPERATING THE FOLLOWING U.S.S. STEAMERS

LAKE FARRAR ... May 2nd

LAKE ONAWA ... May 18th

Through bills of lading issued to all United States, Pacific Coast and

Overland Points.

For full Particulars and Rates, Apply to—

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

5th Floor, HOTEL MANSIONS BUILDING.

Tel. Ad. ADMIRALINE. Telephones 2477 & 2478.

SERVICE to UNITED STATES

For NEW YORK and/or BOSTON via Panama.

S.S. "WYTHEVILLE" ... to NEW YORK ... May 4th.

S.S. "WYNAH" ... to NEW YORK ... June 2nd.

For freight space and particulars apply to—

BARBER STEAMSHIP
LINES, INC..

THE ADMIRAL LINE,

TELEPHONE

2477 & 2478.

AGENTS

5th Floor

HOTEL MANSIONS.

(17)

MESSAGERIES MARITIMES.

FRENCH MAIL LINES.

SAILINGS FROM HONGKONG SUBJECT TO ALTERATION.

Destination Steamer & Departure Sailing Dates

HARBOUR KORE { "ANDRE LEBON" 10,000 tons On or about 27th April.

YOKOHAMA {

"ARSEILLES" via SAIGON, SINGAPORE, COLOMBO, DIBOUT, SUEZ

"AMAZONE" 11,000 tons On or about 10th May

PORT SAID

ALL STEAMERS FITTED WITH WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

For full particulars regarding sailings, etc., apply to—

R. HODENFUSHER,

Acting Agent

Queen's Building.

Telephone 74.

CHINA-AUSTRALIA MAIL S.S. LINE.

For AUSTRALIAN PORTS via MANILA & SANDAKAN.

"VICTORIA" April 29th

"HWAH PING" May 13th.

For Freight and Passage, apply to—

THE CHINA & AUSTRALIA S.S. CO., LTD.

Agents.

111, Cross Street, Road Central.

Tel. 2207

